

NGUYỄN THỊ TƯỜNG PHƯỚC (Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN THANH TRÍ - NGUYỄN PHƯƠNG VI



BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

7



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Nhằm giúp cho các em học sinh và các bậc phụ huynh làm quen với dạng bài làm và bài thi theo hình thức trắc nghiệm khách quan theo chu trương mới đây của bộ Giáo Dục và Đào Tạo, chúng tôi biên soạn bộ sách Trắc Nghiệm Tiếng Anh lớp 6, 7, 8, 9 và Trắc Nghiệm Nâng Cao Tiếng Anh 6, 7, 8, 9. Bộ sách này được biên soạn theo chương trình và sách Giáo Khoa mới của bộ Giáo Dục và Đào Tạo hiện hành, cung cấp đầy đủ và đa dạng các câu trắc nghiệm từ cơ bản đến nâng cao về từ vựng lẫn các chủ điểm ngữ pháp trong từng đơn vị bài học của bộ sách giáo Khoa Tiếng Anh lớp 6, 7, 8, 9.

- Ở mỗi bài đều có phần giới thiệu chủ điểm ngữ pháp để các em có thể ôn tập và nắm vững cấu trúc câu trước khi làm bài.
- Phần từ vựng giúp các em ôn lại từ và cách sử dụng từ mới vào câu.
- Phần nhận ra lỗi sai trong câu giúp em phân tích được cấu trúc câu. Ở phần này đáp án có đưa đề nghị cách sửa lỗi để các em tham khảo.
- Cuối cùng là một bài đọc hiểu có nội dung gắn bó với chủ điểm bài học sẽ giúp các em mở rộng vốn từ và phát triển kỹ năng đọc hiểu của mình một cách tích cực.

Tuy đã có nhiều cố gắng trong khi biên soạn, nhưng chắc chắn cuốn sách này vẫn còn nhiều thiếu sót. Chúng tôi chân thành mong nhận được sự đóng góp ý kiến xây dựng của bạn đọc.

Nhóm biên soạn.

UNIT 1 BACK TO SCHOOL

GRAMMAR POINTS.

(A) Minor structures showing affirmative Agreements with **Too** and **So**. (Cấu trúc diễn tả sự đồng ý khẳng định với **Too** và **So**)

Too và **So** (cũng vậy, cũng thế) được dùng để diễn tả sự đồng ý của người nói để đáp lại một câu lời nói xác định (affirmative statement). Cấu trúc câu với **Too** và **So** sẽ dựa vào câu lời nói.

1/ Nếu câu lời nói có **trợ động từ** hay động từ **Be**, ta dùng lại **trợ động từ** hay động từ **Be** đó trong cấu trúc câu với **Too** và **So**. **Too** sẽ đứng ở cuối câu. **So** đứng ở đầu câu với sự đảo ngữ giữa chủ ngữ và động từ.

Ex: Hoa **is** in class 7A. I **am, too.** / **So am** I.

(Hoa ở lớp 7A. Tôi cũng vậy)

Tan **can** swim fast. Minh **can, too.** / **So can** Minh.

(Tan bơi nhanh. Minh cũng vậy)

2/ Nếu câu trả lời có động từ thường, ta sẽ dùng trợ động từ **do/ does/ did** tương ứng trong cấu trúc với **Too/ So**.

Ex: Lan goes to the school library every week. I **do, too.** / **So do** I.

(Lan đi thư viện trường mỗi tuần. Tôi cũng vậy)

They studied hard last year. We **did, too.** / **So did** we.

(Họ đã học chăm năm rồi. Chúng ta cũng vậy)

(B) Indefinite quantifiers. (Từ chỉ số lượng bất định): **Many, much, a lot of, lots of, plenty of**.

1/ **Many – Much** (nhiều): được dùng ở câu phủ định và nghi vấn.

***Many**: đứng trước danh từ đếm được, số nhiều.

Ex: Hoa doesn't have **many** friends in Hanoi.

(Hoa không có nhiều bạn ở Hà Nội)

Do you have **many** English books?

(Bạn có nhiều sách tiếng Anh không?)

***Much**: đứng trước danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: We don't have **much** time to waste.

(Chúng ta không có nhiều thì giờ để phung phí)

Do you spend **much** money on clothes?

(Bạn có tiêu nhiều tiền về quần áo không?)

2/ **A lot of – lots of – plenty of** (nhiều): dùng trong câu xác định với cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được.

Ex: We need **a lot of/ lots of/ plenty of** pens and pencils.

(Chúng ta cần nhiều bút mực và bút chì)

(C) Question words. (Từ hỏi)

(a) Form (dạng): Tiếng Anh có 9 từ hỏi với các nội dung:

1. **Who** (ai) – chủ ngữ.
2. **Whom** (ai) – túc từ.
3. **Whose** + danh từ (của ai): hỏi về sở hữu.
4. **What** (+ danh từ) (cái gì) hỏi về sự vật, đồ vật hay con vật.
5. **Which** (+ danh từ) (nào, cái nào trong nhiều cái) chủ sự chọn lựa về đồ vật, sự vật hay con vật.
6. **Where** (đâu, ở đâu) hỏi về nơi chốn.
7. **When** (khi nào) hỏi về thời gian.
8. **Why** (tại sao) hỏi về nguyên nhân hay lý do.
9. **How** (thế nào, cách nào) hỏi về cách thức hay trạng thái.

(b) Use (Cách dùng):

Các từ hỏi thường đứng đầu câu hỏi, nó có thể là chủ ngữ (*subject*), túc từ (*object*) hay bổ ngữ (*modifiers*).

1/ Question words as subject: (Từ hỏi làm chủ ngữ) là các từ **What, Which, Who, và Whose** (+ danh từ):

Wh – word	+	(auxiliary verb)	+	main verb	+	object ?
(Từ hỏi)		(trợ động từ)		(động từ chính)		

Ex: **Who** wants a new book? (Ai cần quyển sách mới)

Who can do this exercise? (Ai có thể làm bài tập này?)

What is in your bag? (Cái gì trong túi xách của bạn?)

Whose pen is in the box? (Bút của ai trong hộp?)

2/ Question words as object. (Từ hỏi làm túc từ) là các từ **What**.

Wh – word	+	auxiliary verb	+	subject	+	main verb	+	... ?
(Từ hỏi)		(trợ động từ)		(chủ ngữ)		(động từ chính)		

Which, Whom, Whose + danh từ:

Ex: **What** are you looking for? (Bạn đang tìm gì?)

Which book do you want? (Bạn cần quyển sách nào?)

Whose pen are you using? (Bạn đang dùng bút của ai?)

Whom } does he want to see? (*Anh ấy muốn gặp ai?*)
Who }

Who có thể thay cho **Whom** khi đứng đầu câu hỏi.

3/ Question words as modifiers. (*Từ hỏi làm bổ ngữ*) là các từ **When, Where, Why, How.**

Wh – word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + ... ?
(Từ hỏi) (trợ động từ) (chủ từ) (động từ chính)

Ex: When does he start working?

(*Khi nào ông ấy bắt đầu làm việc?*)

Where will you go? (*Bạn sẽ đi đâu?*)

How can we open the door?

(*Chúng ta mở cửa bằng cách nào?*)

* Từ hỏi **How** có thể kết hợp với 1 tính từ (*adjective*) hay 1 phó từ (*adverb*).

Ex: How old is she? (*Cô ấy mấy tuổi?*)

How fast can he swim? (*Ông ấy có thể bơi nhanh thế nào?*)

UNIT 1 BACK TO SCHOOL TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. a. shirt | b. bird | c. first | d. fire |
| 2. a. sea | b. sure | c. sand | d. sun |
| 3. a. name | b. same | c. apple | d. tame |
| 4. a. country | b. why | c. shy | d. fly |
| 5. a. window | b. flow | c. show | d. how |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu.

6. What's your _____, please? Susan.

a. name	b. surname	c. nick name	d. family name
---------	------------	--------------	----------------
7. Could you tell me your _____, please? Susan Rebecca Lowe.

a. first name	b. last name	c. surname	d. full name
---------------	--------------	------------	--------------
8. What's your _____? Flat 3B, 51 Croydon Road, Bexhill.

a. house	b. address	c. living	d. place
----------	------------	-----------	----------
9. How _____ are you? Seventeen.

a. tall	b. heavy	c. old	d. age
---------	----------	--------	--------
10. Are you still a _____? No, I don't go to school now.

a. clerk	b. secretary	c. teacher	d. student
----------	--------------	------------	------------
11. _____ are you staying with? My uncle and aunt.

a. Who	b. What	c. Which	d. Where
--------	---------	----------	----------
12. I have a sister but _____ brothers.

a. any	b. no	c. some	d. none
--------	-------	---------	---------
13. I don't know _____ people here.

a. much	b. a lot	c. many	d. few
---------	----------	---------	--------
14. Our house is _____ the church.

a. close of	b. near from	c. next by	d. next to
-------------	--------------	------------	------------
15. This is a photo _____ my family.

a. of	b. about	c. by	d. from
-------	----------	-------	---------
16. When I'm away from home, I _____ my parents very much.

a. look	b. miss	c. love	d. like
---------	---------	---------	---------
17. _____ is it from your house to school?

a. How long	b. How much	c. How far	d. How distant
-------------	-------------	------------	----------------

18. _____ ? From Japan.
 a. Where you come from b. From where you come
 c. Where are you coming from d. Where are you from
19. What do you do ? I _____
 a. am a nurse b. read books
 c. am listening to music d. get up early in the morning
20. I go to school _____ bike .
 a. on b. by c. with a d. by a
21. I'm in class 7B and Nam _____
 a. does, too b. has, too c. is, too d. do, too
22. You can swim but I _____
 a. don't b. can, too c. can't, too d. can't
23. Do you like tea ? _____
 a. Much b. Yes, I do c. It's so d. That's all right
24. I'm thirteen today . _____ !
 a. So am I b. As well c. Also I d. So I am
25. _____ is it ? It's 20 meters long.
 a. How big b. How much c. How long d. How far
26. Peter is my brother . He's _____ than I am.
 a. old b. eld c. older d. not as old
27. Who is Mrs Lien _____ ?
 a. talking b. talking to c. talk d. talk to
28. My school isn't very far _____ home.
 a. from b. to c. at d. by
29. Tom is watching TV now. So _____
 a. does Mary b. Mary is c. is Mary d. Mary does
30. They say he has _____ money.
 a. penty b. lots c. many d. a lot of
31. Which is your house ? The one _____
 a. on right b. on the right
 c. at the right d. on right hand
32. We've got _____ books in English .
 a. lts b. plenty c. plenty of d. very much
33. _____ you stay home today ? Today is Sunday.
 a. Why do b. Where do c. Why are d. What do
34. Hoa isn't happy. _____ things are different.
 a. Much b. What c. Lots d. Many

35. _____ are these boys ? They are my friends.
 a. What b. Who c. Where d. Which
36. I'm not good _____ mathematics.
 a. by b. for c. on d. at
37. Is your new house bigger _____ your old house ?
 a. then b. as c. than d. of
38. How _____ ? I m 60.
 a. much tall are you b. tall are you
 c. tall you are d. you are tall
39. This is a letter _____ my brother in Australia.
 a. from b. of c. off d. by
40. There isn't _____ bread in the cupboard.
 a. some b. of c. any d. no

III. Identifying mistakes

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

(Tìm từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.)

41. I live at Le Loi street with my parents .
 a b c d
42. How far it is from here to the city post office ?
 a b c d
43. Lan is a new student. She is in Hue.
 a b c d
44. Who is the girl talks to our teacher ?
 a b c d
45. What does the new student like ?
 a b c
 – Oh, she is tall and beautiful.
 d
46. Are there a movie theatre near your house ?
 a b c d
47. Who is his father ? – He is a high school teacher.
 a b c d
48. I usually go to school by bike and so is my brother .
 a b c d
49. We are in class 7A and the new student are too.
 a b c d

50. Lan is busy. She doesn't have many time to watch TV.

a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất.

My teacher

My teacher, Miss Green, is a young lady (51) twenty-five. She is a pretty lady. She loves her pupils (52). She never (53) angry with them.

Miss Green (54) teaching her pupils. Sometimes she tells (55) many interesting stories. I like to listen to her stories (56) they all help us to learn some (57) lessons.

Sometimes she takes us out (58) a picnic. Whenever she takes us out, she tries to teach us something (59).

It is my dream that (60) I grow up I can become a good teacher like her.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 51. | a. of | b. with | c. from | d. by |
| 52. | a. very many | b. very much | c. too | d. so |
| 53. | a. is | b. gets | c. makes | d. comes |
| 54. | a. enjoy | b. enjoying | c. enjoys | d. to enjoy |
| 55. | a. we | b. they | c. I | d. us |
| 56. | a. because | b. when | c. where | d. why |
| 57. | a. use | b. useful | c. using | d. to use |
| 58. | a. from | b. by | c. for | d. of |
| 59. | a. old | b. new | c. bad | d. well |
| 60. | a. where | b. why | c. what | d. when |

End of Test

UNIT 2 PERSONAL INFORMATION

GRAMMAR POINTS.

(A) Talking on the phone. (Nói chuyện qua điện thoại)

1/ Saying the telephone numbers. (Cách nói số điện thoại)

a) Số điện thoại thường được đọc từng chữ số (*digit*). Số không (0) được đọc là "oh" /əu/

Ex: 8902431 : eight nine oh two four three one.

b) Khi có 2 số liên tiếp giống nhau ta có thể đọc từng chữ số như bình thường hay dùng từ **double** / 'dʌbl / trước chữ số đó.

Ex: 8220551 : eight double two oh double five one.

2/ Khi yêu cầu nói chuyện với ai, ta nói:

Ex: Hello. Could/ May I speak to (Mary/ Mr Brown ...), please?

3/ Đáp lại lời yêu cầu hay trả lời điện thoại khi có tiếng chuông reo, ta nói:

Ex: Hello. (Mary/ Tom Brown ...) speaking.

4/ Hỏi tên người gọi:

Ex: Who's calling, please?

(What's) your name, please?

(B) The simple future tense. (Thì tương lai đơn)

1/ Form : (Dạng)

Thì tương lai đơn được tạo bởi động từ hình thái **Will** hoặc **Shall** với động từ chính ở dạng nguyên mẫu không có **To** (*bare infinitive*)

- **Shall** dùng với chủ ngữ **I/ We**.
- **Will** dùng với các chủ ngữ còn lại.

Tuy nhiên, ngày nay **Will** được dùng cho tất cả các chủ ngữ, nhất là trong văn nói.

I/ we	+ shall	
He/ she/ it }	+ will	+ V (infinitive)
You/ they }		

Ex: We **shall** go there. They **will** go with us.

(Chúng ta sẽ đi đến đó. Họ sẽ đi với chúng ta)

Dạng rút gọn:

I will/ shall I'll / ail / It will It'll / it'll

You will You'll / ju:l We will shall We'll wi:l
 He will He'll hi:l They will They'll ðeɪl
 She will She'll ʃe:l

2 Use : (Cách dùng)

Thì tương lai đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

- a) Sự việc xảy ra trong tương lai (*không chắc chắn*). Trong câu thường có từ chỉ thời gian: **tomorrow** (ngày mai), **tonight** (tối nay), **next week month year...** (tuần tới tháng tới năm tới)

Ex: He'll go to England **next year**.

(Anh ấy sẽ đi Anh quốc vào năm tới.)

- b) Tiên đoán sự việc trong tương lai.

Ex: It **will** be sunny **tomorrow**. (Ngày mai trời có nắng.)

Ngoài cách dùng thông thường trên, **will** và **shall** còn được dùng:

(1) Will: diễn tả.

- a Quyết định lúc nói.

Ex: A: The telephone is ringing. (Điện thoại reo kia)

B : Ok, **I'll** answer it. (Được rồi để tôi trả lời cho.)

- b Lời hứa.

Ex: **I'll** buy you a bicycle for your birthday.

(Tôi sẽ mua cho bạn chiếc xe đạp vào ngày sinh nhật .)

- c Lời mời hay yêu cầu ai làm gì với **Will you ... ?**

Ex: **Will you** come and have dinner with us tonight?

(Mời bạn đến dùng cơm với chúng tôi tối nay nhé?)

Will you open the window, please?

(Xin vui lòng mở cửa sổ?)

- d Một dự định.

Ex: **I'll** buy that car I intend to buy that car.

(Tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe đó)

(2) Shall : Diễn tả.

- a/ Lời đề nghị ai cùng làm với **shall we ... ?**

Ex: **Shall we** go to the cinema tonight?

(Tối nay chúng ta đi xem phim nhé?)

- b/ Lời đề nghị giúp ai với **shall I ... ?**

Ex: **Shall I** carry one of your bags?

(Đề tôi xách túi cho bạn một cái túi nhé?)

(C) Ordinal numbers: Số thứ tự.

Ngoài các số thứ tự hạng nhất/ thứ nhất: **first**, thứ nhì: **second**, thứ ba: **third**, các số thứ tự khác được tạo thành bằng cách thêm **“th”** vào số đếm (*cardinal number*)

Ex: four → **fourth** (*thứ tư*). Six → **sixth** (*thứ sáu*)

Notes:

a) Từ **nine** phải bỏ **-e** trước khi thêm **“-th”**: **ninth** (*thứ chín*)

b) Các số đếm tận cùng là **–ve**, ta đổi **–ve** thành **f** rồi mới thêm **“-th”**.

Ex: twelve → **twelfth**, Five → **fifth**

c) Các số đếm chi chục (*mười*) như: **twenty** (20), **thirty** (30) ... ta đổi **–y** thành **–i** rồi thêm **“-eth”**, đọc là: /əθ/.

Ex: twenty → **twentieth** / 'twentiəθ/

forty → **fortieth** / 'fɔ:tiəθ/

(D) Saying the Dates. (Nói nhật kỳ: Ngày tháng năm)

1/ Muốn nói nhật kỳ, ta dùng số thứ tự (*ordinal numbers*) theo 2 cách sau:

a) Tháng trước ngày sau.

Ex: January the first (Ngày 1 tháng giêng)

June the thirtieth (Ngày 30 tháng sáu)

May the fourteenth (Ngày 14 tháng năm)

b) Ngày trước tháng sau.

Ex: The first of January (Ngày 1 tháng giêng)

The thirtieth of June (Ngày 30 tháng sáu)

The fourteenth of May (Ngày 14 tháng năm)

2/ Cách nói năm:

Để nói năm ta nói từng đôi chữ số:

Ex: 816 eight sixteen ~

502 five oh two

1000 one thousand

1001 ten oh one

1999 nineteen ninety

2005 twenty oh five

2032 twenty thirty-two

UNIT 2 PERSONAL INFORMATION

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a. stop | b. shop | c. movie | d. hot |
| 2. a. happy | b. start | c. part | d. card |
| 3. a. tree | b. beer | c. see | d. meet |
| 4. a. seven | b. lesson | c. tell | d. begin |
| 5. a. but | b. cut | c. shut | d. put |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Hello, _____ is Westwood 738516.
a. It b. This c. That d. Here
7. _____ I speak to Mrs Young, please?
a. Can b. Shall c. Will d. Should
8. _____ . She's out at the moment.
a. Am sorry b. I sorry c. I'm sorry d. I'll be sorry
9. Who _____ , please?
a. speaks b. does speak c. speaking d. is speaking
10. Will you be _____ tomorrow evening?
a. free b. happy c. sad d. busy
11. _____ you like to see a movie?
a. Will b. Would c. Could d. May
12. Sure. What time will it _____ ? - It'll start at 7.00.
a. finish b. end c. go d. start
13. _____ will we meet? In front of the movie theatre.
a. When b. Why c. Where d. What
14. Great. See you tomorrow. Don't be _____.
a. late b. forget c. early d. soon
15. I'll be fourteen on my next _____.
a. Sunday b. birthday c. holiday d. school day
16. Will you come to my birthday _____ ?
a. cinner b. festival c. party d. holiday
17. When will your party _____ ? At 6 pm.
a. come b. go c. get d. be

18. Jack speaks English. He speaks a little French.
 a. too b. either c. so well d. so
19. How long will the party ? Till eight or half past.
 a. last b. past c. work d. take
20. will she be on her next birthday? Fifteen.
 a. How b. How much c. How old d. How long.
21. The students a party this evening.
 a. make b. are having c. get d. are getting
22. The children are all ready for the party.
 a. doing b. putting c. going d. getting
23. me the time, please?
 a. Can you telling b. Do you can tell
 c. Can you tell d. Are you able for telling
24. I to go now.
 a. am got b. have c. got d. am having
25. Let's a party!
 a. do b. set c. have d. make
26. Don't worry. He
 a. will be here soon b. will have be soon
 c. will be soon here d. soon will be here
27. I'm busy now. I'll do it
 a. then b. after c. at present d. later
28. Don't be late your music lesson.
 a. on b. for c. at d. to
29. a nice weekend!
 a. Make b. Spend c. Pass d. Have
30. I a pet dog for my birthday.
 a. will b. wish c. want d. hope
31. Hello.
 a. Isabel Amenda speaking b. here is Isabel Amenda
 c. Isabel Amenda on the phone d. Isabel Amenda speaks
32. you like to come to my party?
 a. Do b. Can c. Will d. Would
33. . Mr Brown is out at the moment.
 a. I sorry b. I'm sorry
 c. I'm being sorry d. I'll be sorry

48. My house is opposite of the park.

a b c d

49. Tell us something on your holiday.

a b c d

50. What do you think for this new record?

a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

Bobbi Brown

Bobbi Brown (51) in New Jersey. She (52) thirty-four and (53) for SKY Television in New Jersey. She (54) two sons, Dylan 7 and Dakota 5. She (55) work on weekday, she only works (56) weekends. She interviews famous people (57) early morning news programme called "The world this weekend". On Saturdays and Sundays she gets up at 3.00 (58) the morning because she (59) work at 6.30 ! She loves her job (60) it is exciting.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 51. a. lives | b. living | c. to live | d. live |
| 52. a. be | b. is | c. being | d. are |
| 53. a. working | b. is work | c. works | d. work |
| 54. a. have | b. having | c. is having | d. has |
| 55. a. doesn't | b. not work | c. don't work | d. work not |
| 56. a. in | b. for | c. at | d. of |
| 57. a. a | b. the | c. | d. an |
| 58. a. of | b. in | c. at | d. on |
| 59. a. starts | b. starting | c. to start | d. start |
| 60. a. so | b. but | c. and | d. because |

End of Test

UNIT 3

AT HOME

GRAMMAR POINTS

Exclamatory sentences (*Câu cảm thán*)

Câu cảm thán là câu bày tỏ sự ngạc nhiên, giận dữ, đau đớn, thân phục... của người nói. Câu cảm thường bắt đầu bằng **How** hoặc **What** và chấm dứt bằng dấu cảm ! (**exclamation mark** !)

(A) Exclamation with How (*Câu cảm với How*)

How + Adjective + Subject + Linking verb !

Linking verb: động từ liên kết như **to be, to become, to feel...**

Ex: **How beautiful** the princess is! (*Công chúa đẹp làm sao!*)
How long this lesson is! (*Bài học này dài quá!*)

How + Adverb + Subject + Verb !

Ex: **How well** he swim! (*Anh ấy bơi giỏi quá!*)
How fast she runs! (*Cô ấy chạy nhanh quá!*)

(B) Exclamation with What (*Câu cảm với What*)

1/. With count Nouns (*Với danh từ đếm được*)

What + a/an + Adjective + Noun (số ít)!
What + Adjective + Noun (Số nhiều)!

Ex: **What a beautiful** Christmas tree! (*Cây giáng sinh đẹp quá!*)
What an interesting film! (*Phim hay quá!*)
What difficult exercises! (*Những bài tập khó quá!*)

2/. With Non-count Nouns (*Với danh từ không đếm được*)

What + Adjective + Noun !

Ex: **What hot** weather! (*Thời tiết nóng quá!*)

Notes: Cấu trúc câu cảm với **What...** có thể có **Subject + Verb** cuối câu.

Ex: **What delicious** food they served!

(*Họ phục vụ thức ăn ngon quá!*)

What a lovely house you have!

(*Bạn có căn nhà xinh quá!*)

UNIT 3

AT HOME TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. a. sign | b. line | c. child | d. sink |
| 2. a. smell | b. ticket | c. tell | d. spell |
| 3. a. warm | b. care | c. share | d. prepare |
| 4. a. shop | b. top | c. love | d. hot |
| 5. a. easy | b. please | c. meat | d. pleasure |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Hey, Jane. Look at _____ beautiful flowers!
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| a. this | b. these | c. that | d. they |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
7. There isn't _____ television in the living room.
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|------|-------|
| a. any | b. some | c. a | d. an |
|--------|---------|------|-------|
8. The weather is _____ today.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| a. fine | b. old | c. shy | d. big |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
9. _____ nice weather!
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------|
| a. How | b. What | c. What a | d. Which |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------|
10. The weather today is much _____ than yesterday.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| a. good | b. best | c. better | d. gooder |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
11. Who is the _____ in your class?
- | | | | |
|--------|----------|------------|-----------|
| a. old | b. older | c. old one | d. oldest |
|--------|----------|------------|-----------|
12. Excuse me, _____ any shops near here?
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. Is there | b. Are there | c. There is | d. There are |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
13. Her mother is a _____. She teaches in a primary school.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| a. worker | b. cooker | c. nurse | d. teacher |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
14. This book is very good. _____ interesting it is!
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------------|------------|
| a. How | b. What | c. How much | d. What an |
|--------|---------|-------------|------------|
15. A nurse looks after sick people in _____.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| a. bookshop | b. hospital | c. supermarket | d. factory |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
16. I have a younger sister. This is a photo _____ her.
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| a. with | b. by | c. of | d. from |
|---------|-------|-------|---------|

17. _____ does he usually play football with? His two sons.
a. Why b. What c. How d. Who
18. _____ awful weather!
a. What b. What an c. How d. Which
19. It's raining heavily. What a _____ day!
a. hot b. long c. wet d. hard
20. How _____ do you eat in a restaurant? Once a month.
a. long b. far c. often d. much
21. They _____ their bicycles to the countryside every weekend.
a. drive b. ride c. go d. take
22. My father is always busy. He works hard from morning
evening
a. till b. in c. up d. by
23. I can't do these exercises. _____ difficult they are!
a. What b. Which c. How d. How much
24. He is a _____. He writes for a Ha Noi newspaper.
a. postman b. teacher c. farmer d. journalist
25. Listen! I have _____ good news for you.
a. an b. a c. some d. many
26. My English book is new, but your book is _____.
a. new b. newer c. more newer d. newest
27. My younger brother is 10 years old. He is a pupil. He studies in a
school.
a. primary b. high c. secondary d. elementary
28. He usually walks to school and comes home _____ foot.
a. by b. in c. on d. with
29. Mary usually goes out _____ dinner with a friend.
a. at b. in c. about d. for
30. He goes swimming when he _____ free time.
a. has b. is having c. have d. will have
31. In some countries children normally go to school _____ bus.
a. on b. by c. in d. with
32. Tom Jones plays football very well. He's a good football _____.
a. worker b. keeper c. player d. maker

33. The first meal of the day is .
 a. lunch b. dinner c. supper d. breakfast
34. Mr Robinson wants an apartment in Ha Noi for his family. He
 it.
 a. looks b. is looking at c. finds d. is looking for
35. Hoa is at home today. She takes care of her mother.
 a. tired b. sick c. busy d. careful
36. Our flat is small, it's comfortable.
 a. and b. so c. but d. because
37. My mother is a good cook. She cooks much than me.
 a. good b. well c. better d. the best
38. Who is the in your family?
 a. young b. younger c. more young d. youngest
39. They work hard but they like their job it's exciting.
 a. because b. and c. so d. but
40. Look! Do you like shoes? No, look horrible.
 a. this / it b. these / they c. that / they d. those / it

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. Harry has two sons. They plays football with them at weekend.
 a b c d
42. That's Mary's English book. Please give it back to she.
 a b c d
43. Schools in our country start in seven o'clock in the morning.
 a b c d
44. She loves her job but it is very interesting.
 a b c d
45. I like going swimming and fish in my free time.
 a b c d
46. There is three bedrooms and a large living-room in our house.
 a b c d
47. I enjoy listening to music and go dancing with my friends.
 a b c d

48. Look in this photo of my girlfriend. Is she beautiful?

a b c d

49. My mother always go shopping in the supermarket near her office.

a b c d

50. Your apartment is modern. It is more modern than ours.

a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

The John family

Mr John is an engineer and his wife is a typist in a big office. Every day he gets up early and does morning exercise. His wife, Rosa, gets up early, too. She makes breakfast for the family. They have two sons. Tom is eight and Tony is ten. After breakfast, Mr John takes his wife to work, his children to school by his car. He doesn't come home until six pm. Rosa picks up the children at 3 pm, then she goes to the supermarket near her office and prepares dinner. At 7 pm all the members in the family are having dinner together.

Questions: Which statement is True (a) or False (b) or not stated (c)?

Những câu nào sau đây là Đúng (a), Sai (b), hoặc không được nói tới (c) trong đoạn văn trên?

51. Mr John is a rich man. a b c

52. He is a manager in a factory. a b c

53. He often goes to work by car. a b c

54. His wife works 8 hours a day. a b c

55. Their children go to school by themselves. a b c

56. Mr John takes the children to school. a b c

57. Their children are good pupils. a b c

58. Rosa makes dinner and breakfast. a b c

59. They usually have dinner at 7. a b c

60. All the family member have lunch together. a b c

End of Test

UNIT 4

AT SCHOOL

GRAMMAR POINTS.

(A) The simple present versus the present continuous tense

(Thì hiện tại đơn so sánh với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Simple present

Diễn tả

1/- Thời quen ở hiện tại, hành động lặp đi lặp lại, một sự thật hay chân lý thời nào cũng đúng.

Ex:

We **go** swimming every Sunday
(Chúng tôi đi bơi mỗi chủ nhật.)

The Earth **goes** around the Sun.
(Trái đất đi quanh mặt trời.)

2/- Một hành động trong tương lai đã được đưa vào chương trình, thời khoá biểu.

Ex: The next term **starts** on 10 May.
(Học kỳ tới bắt đầu ngày mười tháng năm.)

The last train to London **leaves** at 11.30.
(Chuyến xe lửa đi Luân Đôn cuối cùng rời bến lúc 11g30)

Present continuous

Diễn tả

1/- Hành động hay sự kiện có tính tạm thời hay đang xảy ra ở thời điểm nói.

Ex: Tom **is staying** with his uncle in the city.

(Tom đang ở cùng với bác trong thành phố)

Please don't make so much noise. I **'m working**.

(Xin đừng làm ồn quá thế. Tôi đang làm việc)

2/- Một kế hoạch hay những gì đã thu xếp để được thực hiện trong tương lai.

Ex: What are you doing on Saturday night? *(Bạn tính sẽ làm gì vào tối thứ bảy?)*

I **'m going** to the theatre.

(Tôi dự định đi xem kịch)

(B) Revision: Telling the time (Ôn tập: Cách nói giờ)

1/. Giờ chẵn: It's + số giờ + o'clock (sharp)

Ex: It's ten o'clock. *(Bây giờ là 10 giờ)*

It's five o'clock sharp. *(Năm giờ đúng)*

2/. Giờ có phút kèm theo

a - Trong giao tiếp hàng ngày (everyday English): Ta dùng

It + be + số giờ + số phút

Ex: It's eight fifteen: 8:15 (8 giờ 15)

It's ten twenty-two: 10:22 (10 giờ 22)

b - Trong cách nói trang trọng (formal English)

▪ Khi số phút nhỏ hơn 30:

It + be + số phút + past + số giờ

Ex: It's ten past seven: 7 giờ 10

It's twenty-five past three: 3 giờ 25

▪ Khi số phút bằng 30:

It + be + half past + số giờ

Ex: It's half past eleven: 11 giờ 30 (11 giờ rưỡi)

▪ Khi số phút lớn hơn 30:

It + be + số phút tới giờ kế + to + giờ kế

Ex: It's ten to five: 5 giờ kém 10 (4 giờ 50)

It's six to eight: 8 giờ kém 6 (7 giờ 54)

▪ Khi số phút là 15, ta có thể dùng **a quarter** thay thế

Ex: It's fifteen past nine – It's (a) **quarter** past nine: 9 giờ 15

It's fifteen to ten – It's (a) **quarter** to ten: 9 giờ 45

UNIT 4

AT SCHOOL TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. a. history | b. country | c. heavy | d. cry |
| 2. a. maths | b. famous | c. flag | d. snack |
| 3. a. science | b. tie | c. physical | d. mine |
| 4. a. season | b. break | c. great | d. steak |
| 5. a. past | b. after | c. class | d. capital |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. What's your subject, Lan? I like History.
a. favorite b. popular c. famous d. like
7. In History, I study and how the world changes.
a. the present b. the past c. the future d. the beings
8. In I study the world, its rivers and mountain ranges.
a. History b. Math c. Geography d. Physics
9. What is your first today? English.
a. time b. term c. period d. lesson
10. How long is the first break? It twenty minutes.
a. lasts b. takes c. has d. comes
11. Mary likes reading. She often goes to the school when she has time.
a. laboratory b. library c. cafeteria d. workshop
12. There are a lot of racks and in the reading room.
a. desks b. boards c. benches d. bookshelves
13. There is also a where we can watch films and documentaries.
a. canteen b. library c. cafeteria d. video room
14. Listen! Someone at the door.
a. is knocking b. knocking c. knocks d. knock
15. What time is it? It's 11.45.
a. It's eleven forty-five b. It's a quarter to twelve
c. It's fifteen to twelve d. All a, b, c
16. Can you tell me the time, please?
a. It's late b. It's about eight
c. Sorry, I don't know d. Both b and c

17. Look at _____ cups. How nice they are! Touch them!
 a. his b. these c. that d. those
18. What's _____ in your schoolbag? Oh, nothing.
 a. his b. that c. these d. those
19. Is _____ your brother over there?
 a. these b. this c. those d. that
20. How do you come to school? _____.
 a. I usually walk b. I am always walking
 c. I often go by walking d. I can walking
21. The racks in _____ of the room have picture books.
 a. the left b. the middle c. the back d. the front
22. You can sit here. _____ to Mary.
 a. opposite b. by c. next d. near
23. These racks have magazines and _____ have newspapers.
 a. this b. that c. it d. those
24. These are our books. They are _____ English.
 a. in b. by c. from d. of
25. My father usually _____ coffee for breakfast.
 a. having b. has c. is having d. have
26. He often _____ newspaper after dinner.
 a. reading b. read c. reads d. is reading
27. But now he _____ the news program on TV.
 a. is watching b. watches c. watch d. watching
28. Excuse me. Where can I buy some snacks and drinks? At the _____.
 a. bookshop b. school cafeteria c. workshop d. library
29. Where is it, please? It's _____ the back _____ the school yard.
 a. on / of b. in / from c. at / of d. of / on
30. The students in this school _____ from all over the country.
 a. be b. go c. get d. come
31. What does a farmer do? He _____ on a farm.
 a. work b. works c. is working d. to work
32. Bill isn't at work today. He's _____ holiday.
 a. in b. at c. on d. for
33. Excuse me. _____? It's ten ten.
 a. what is it b. which is it
 c. when is it d. what time is it
34. _____ is he? He is a high school teacher.
 a. Who b. What c. Whom d. Which

35. Jane is in class. She _____ Physics.
 a. studies b. study c. studying d. is studying

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

36. These shelves on the left having math and science books
 a b c d
37. You can find magazines and newspaper in the racks in the middle.
 a b c d
38. Students have one hour at lunch and two breaks each day.
 a b c d
39. One break is in the morning, the others is in the afternoon.
 a b c d
40. My first English class is in Tuesday at 8.30 .
 a b c d
41. Lan often goes to the library when she is having time.
 a b c d
42. Bill bicycles to school every day. He goes to school on bike.
 a b c d
43. We follow the librarian to the video room next to door.
 a b c d
44. George is doing his homework. He always doing homework after dinner.
 a b c d
45. Where are dictionaries and literature books of Vietnamese?
 a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

<A> A Sunday morning

It is Sunday morning. My sister and (46) are going to buy food (47) our family and flowers for Daisy's birthday. We are going to buy a lot of food because we (48) Daisy's birthday party tonight. We go to town (49) bus. (50) the bus stop, we meet some of our friends. They (51) to the zoo. They do not go to school today (52) all schoolchildren are (53) on Sundays.

This afternoon my parents will (54) us to Dam Sen Park. We are going to take some photos there. Daisy is very (55) with this. So are my sister and I.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 46. a. me | b. I | c. my | d. mine |
| 47. a. for | b. to | c. from | d. of |
| 48. a. have | b. having | c. are having | d. to have |
| 49. a. on | b. in | c. with | d. by |
| 50. a. At | b. On | c. In | d. From |
| 51. a. go | b. going | c. are going | d. to go |
| 52. a. but | b. because | c. and | d. so |
| 53. a. busy | b. working | c. relaxed | d. free |
| 54. a. take | b. get | c. pick | d. give |
| 55. a. sad | b. happy | c. angry | d. worried |

A Friendly letter

Dear Alan,

You asked me to tell you about a day in my life. Well, I get up at six o'clock every morning and I have breakfast with my dad. He takes me in his car to the station about nine miles away. He always sets off (khởi hành) at half past six and he passes the station at quarter to seven. My train leaves at seven ten and it arrives in Oxford twenty minutes later. I go straight to school and then I finish my homework! Now please tell me about yourself. Is your school near your home?

With best wishes,

Dave.

56. How does Dave go to the train station?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| a. by bus | b. by car | c. on foot | d. by coach |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|

57. What time does his father leave the house?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| a. 6 o'clock | b. seven o'clock | c. 6.30 | d. 7.30 |
|--------------|------------------|---------|---------|

58. Who takes Dave to the station?

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| a. his brother | b. himself | c. his mother | d. his father |
|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|

59. What time does the train arrive in Oxford?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. 7.30 | b. 7.20 | c. 7.40 | d. 7.10 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

60. Where is his school?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. near his house | b. in Oxford |
| c. in the country | d. in town |

End of Test

UNIT 5 WORK AND PLAY

GRAMMAR POINTS.

Adverbs of Frequency (Revision)

Phó từ năng diễn (Ôn tập)

Các phó từ năng diễn dùng để trả lời câu hỏi **How often....?**
(*Thường bao lâu ... một lần?*) gồm 2 loại:

1/ Adverbs of definite frequency (*Phó từ năng diễn xác định*)

Gồm các từ và nhóm từ:

- **Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, annually** (*Lỗi giờ, hằng ngày, hằng tuần, hằng tháng, hằng năm*)
- **Once, twice, three / several times (a day/ week/ month/ year)** (*Một lần, hai lần, ba / nhiều lần 1 ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ năm*).
- **Every day/week/month/year...** (*Mỗi ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ năm...*)
- **On Mondays/ Tuesdays ...** (*vào ngày thứ hai/ thứ ba...*)

Position : Các phó từ này thường đứng ở cuối câu

Ex: They **often** go to the cinema on Saturdays.

We **usually** go swimming twice a month.

2/ Adverbs of indefinite frequency (*Phó từ năng diễn không xác định*)

Gồm: **always** (*luôn luôn*), **usually** (*thường*), **often** (*thông thường*), **frequently** (*thường*), **sometimes at times/ occasionally/ now and then** (*thỉnh thoảng*), **seldom** (*ít khi*), **rarely** (*hiếm khi*), **never** (*không bao giờ*)

Position:

a) Sau động từ Be: **be + adv.**

Ex: He is **always** late for class. (*Anh ấy luôn trễ học.*)

b) Trước động từ thường: **adv + verb.**

Ex: We **sometimes** have lunch at school.

(*Chúng tôi thỉnh thoảng ăn trưa tại trường.*)

c) Sau trợ động từ: **Auxiliary + adverb + verb**

Ex: We will **often** come to see you.

(*Chúng tôi sẽ thường đến thăm bạn*)

Notes:

Ở câu trả lời ngắn (*short answer*) phó từ sẽ đứng trước trợ động từ.

Ex: Is he willing to help you?

- Yes, he **always** is.

(Anh ấy có sẵn lòng giúp bạn không?)

(- Có, anh ấy luôn sẵn sàng.)

Do you get up early on Sunday?

- No, I **never** do.

(Bạn có dậy sớm vào ngày Chủ nhật không?)

(- Không, tôi không bao giờ dậy sớm vào Chủ nhật).

UNIT 5

WORK AND PLAY TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. excited | b. interested | c. worried | d. painted |
| 2. a. use | b. computer | c. duty | d. shut |
| 3. a. Christmas | b. chat | c. catch | d. cheese |
| 4. a. chair | b. fair | c. pair | d. are |
| 5. a. how | b. know | c. town | d. brown |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Mai is very _____ in computers. Computer science is her favorite class.
a. interest b. interesting c. interested d. interestedly
7. In her Geography class, she studies maps and learns about countries.
a. alike b. the same c. indifferent d. different
8. We usually do _____ in Physics class.
a. experiments b. homework c. examinations d. tests
9. In Electronics class, he learns to repair _____ appliances.
a. family b. house c. household d. home
10. He is good at _____ things.
a. fix b. fixing c. to fix d. fixes
11. He can draw. His _____ are very good.
a. photos b. signs c. copies d. drawings
12. He loves arts. He goes to the _____ after school.
a. sports club b. music club c. art club d. scout club
13. She loves reading and enjoys writing essays. She is good at _____.
a. Literature b. Maths c. History d. Geography
14. In History we study past and present _____.
a. accidents b. incidents c. events d. things
15. Nam can speak English and French well. He is good at _____.
a. speaking b. languages c. Literature d. Art
16. What do you learn in your science class? We learn _____.
a. chemistry b. biology c. physics d. All a, b, c

17. In _____ class, I learn to play the guitar.
 a. Art b. Music c. Sports d. Math
18. Nobody helps Jack do his homework. He does his homework _____.
 a. by him b. by himself c. with him d. of himself
19. Lan is not good at Maths. She can't do this Math _____.
 a. question b. problem c. matter d. Both a and b
20. My mother always advises me _____ hard.
 a. study b. studying c. to study d. for studying
21. Take a rain coat. It often _____ in June.
 a. rain b. rains c. is raining d. to rain
22. Who _____ you English? Miss White does.
 a. teaches b. teach c. is teaching d. does teach
23. What _____ when the teacher comes?
 a. do you do b. you do
 c. are you doing d. you are doing
24. Jack is _____ school now. Today is Monday.
 a. in b. on c. of d. at
25. People _____ English in Australia.
 a. speak b. is speaking c. speaks d. are speaking
26. How far is it _____ here _____ your house?
 a. from with b. from to c. to from d. by / to
27. Hurry up, or you'll be late _____ school.
 a. to b. at c. for d. with
28. They usually spend their holidays _____ a farm.
 a. by b. in c. at d. on
29. Whose book are you reading? It's _____.
 a. science book b. interesting c. Mary's d. about Mary
30. What _____ the weather _____ in August? It's hot.
 a. is like b. does / like c. like / is d. is / alike
31. Bill is good at drawings. His parents want him _____ an artist.
 a. become b. to become c. becoming d. becomes
32. _____ is the weight of this bag? 5 kg.
 a. How b. How much c. Why d. What
33. _____ beautiful dress! How much is it?
 a. What b. What a c. How d. How much
34. _____ is it from here to HaNoi? About 1,800 km.
 a. How far b. How long c. How much d. How wide

35. Jimmy is a friend of _____ . Do you know him?
 a. me b. my c. mine d. I
36. She can speak three _____ : English, French and Chinese
 a. languages b. words c. ways d. speeches
37. Girl students often play _____ rope at recess.
 a. jumping b. skipping c. catching d. running
38. Some boys swap baseball cards _____ their friends.
 a. to b. from c. with d. of
39. Look at those boys. What game _____ ?
 a. they play b. do they play
 c. they are playing d. are they playing
40. They don't have enough time _____ the whole game.
 a. to play b. for play c. playing d. play

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. Some students are eating and drinking as well as chat.
 a b c d
42. American students take part on different activities at recess.
 a b c d
43. My grandmom is over sixty but she is still work.
 a b c d
44. He likes music. He is practising the piano six hours a day.
 a b c d
45. Some students are playing marbles and some girls skipping rope.
 a b c d
46. Alice and my sister is cooking dinner tonight.
 a b c d
47. After work I usually feel tired so I want relax.
 a b c d
48. We live in a modern flat in the center city.
 a b c d
49. What do you often doing at recess? I play games, of course.
 a b c d
50. How many is this pair of leather shoes? \$ 40, sir.
 a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

My weekends

On Fridays I (51) home from the BBC at about 2.00 in the afternoon and I just relax.

On Friday evenings I don't go out, but sometimes a friend comes (52) dinner. He or she brings the wine and I (53) the meal. I love cooking! We (54) to music or we just chat.

On Saturday mornings I get up at 9.00 and I (55) shopping. Then in the evenings I sometimes go to the theatre or the opera with a friend. I love opera! Then we (56) in my favorite Chinese restaurant.

On Sunday ... Oh, on Sunday mornings I stay in bed late. I don't (57) until 11.00! Sometimes in the afternoon I (58) my sister. She lives in the country and (59) two children. I like playing with my niece and nephew but I leave early (60) I go to bed at 8.00 on Sunday evenings!

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 51. a. go | b. come | c. get | d. All a, b, c |
| 52. a. by | b. for | c. with | d. to |
| 53. a. cook | b. do | c. make | d. work |
| 54. a. listering | b. are listening | c. listen | d. to listen |
| 55. a. make | b. get | c. have | d. go |
| 56. a. drink | b. eat | c. sit | d. come |
| 57. a. get up | b. get on | c. get out | d. get off |
| 58. a. come | b. ask | c. visit | d. go |
| 59. a. have | b. having | c. to have | d. has |
| 60. a. so | b. because | c. but | d. then |

End of test

UNIT 6

AFTER SCHOOL

GRAMMAR POINTS.

A. Should / ʃʊd / : (nên)

Là một khiếm trợ động từ (*a modal auxiliary*) được dùng để diễn tả lời khuyên.

Ex: You look ill. You **should** see the doctor.

(Bạn trông có vẻ bệnh. Bạn nên đi bác sĩ)

If you ever come to Hanoi, you **shouldn't** miss Dong Xuan market.

(Nếu có dịp đến Hà Nội, bạn chớ bỏ qua chợ Đồng Xuân nhé.)

- ❖ Trong câu hỏi, **should** được dùng để hỏi ý kiến hay xin lời khuyên:

(Wh-word) + should + S + verb + ... ?

(Từ hỏi)

Ex: What **should** I say to her? *(Tôi nên nói gì với cô ấy?)*

When **should** I come to visit your country?

(Tôi nên đến thăm đất nước bạn vào lúc nào?)

- ❖ **Should** cũng nghĩa với **ought to**, ta có thể dùng **ought to** thay cho **should**, lời khuyên có ý mạnh hơn.

Ex: You look ill. You **ought to** see the doctor.

B. Why don't you + verb ...? (Sao bạn không...?)

Dùng để đề nghị hay khuyên ai làm gì.

Ex: You look tired. Why don't you take a break?

(Bạn trông mệt rồi. Bạn nên nghỉ một chút đi.)

- ❖ Chúng ta cần chú ý đến phần trả lời cho câu hỏi trên:

You have worked so hard. Why don't you take a day off?

(Bạn làm việc quá căng đấy. Sao bạn không nghỉ một ngày?)

- Good idea/ That's a great idea. *(Ý hay đó)*

- Good/ great/ wonderful. Why not?

(Tuyệt đấy. Tại sao không nhỉ?)

- Sorry, I don't think it's a good idea.

(Xin lỗi. Tôi không nghĩ đó là ý hay.)

- Ok/ All right. Maybe I will. *(Được rồi. Có lẽ tôi sẽ làm thế.)*

- Ok. I'll think it over. *(Được rồi. Để tôi suy nghĩ kỹ.)*

C. Suggestions (Đề nghị)

1. Muốn đề nghị (ai) làm việc gì ta có thể dùng các cấu trúc câu:

a. Let's + V + Object/ Adverb : chúng ta hãy ...

Ex: **Let's** do our homework together.

(Chúng mình hãy cùng nhau làm bài tập về nhà đi)

b. Shall we + Verb + Object/ Adverb ...? Let's ...

Ex: **Shall we** go to the cinema tonight?

(Tối nay chúng mình hãy đi xem phim đi.)

c. What / How about + V-ing + Object/ Adverb ...?

Ex: **What about** going to the cinema tonight?

Let's go to the cinema tonight.

(Tối nay chúng ta đi xem phim đi)

How about going fishing this afternoon?

(Chiều nay chúng mình đi câu đi?)

d. Why don't we + V(infinitive) + ...?

Ex: **Why don't we** come early and have a drink before the film?

(Chúng ta đến sớm để uống nước trước khi xem phim nhé?)

Why don't we sit here? *(Chúng ta ngồi đây đi?)*

2. Đề trả lời câu đề nghị ta dùng:

Accept

(Nhận lời đề nghị)

- Yes, let's.

(Vâng, chúng ta hãy ...)

- It sounds wonderful/ great.

(Nghe tuyệt đấy)

- That's a good idea.

(Ý kiến nghe hay đấy)

- Ok. It'll be fun.

(Được rồi. Sẽ vui lắm đấy.)

Refuse

(Từ chối lời đề nghị)

- No, let's not.

(Không, chúng ta đừng ...)

- No, I'm sorry, I don't think it's a good idea.

(Không, rất tiếc. Tôi không nghĩ đó là ý kiến hay.)

- Sorry, I'd rather not.

(Rất tiếc. Tôi không thích)

D. Invitation (Lời mời)

1. Muốn mời ai làm gì, ta dùng cấu trúc câu:

Will you + V (base form) ...?

Would you like + to_ infinitive ...?

(Mời bạn ... nhé?)

Ex: Will you go to the cinema with me tonight?

(Mời bạn cùng tôi đi xem phim tối nay nhé?)

- Thanks. I'll come. *(Cảm ơn. Tôi sẽ tới)*

- Thanks. But I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy tonight.

(Cảm ơn nhưng tôi e rằng tôi không đi được. Tối nay tôi bận việc.)

Would you like to come to my birthday party this Saturday?

(Mời bạn đến dự tiệc sinh nhật của tôi vào thứ bảy này nhé?)

- Yes. I'd love to. *(Vâng, tôi thích lắm.)*

- Thank you, but I'm sorry. I can't.

(Cảm ơn bạn, nhưng tôi xin lỗi tôi không đi được.)

UNIT 6 AFTER SCHOOL TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. a. happy | b. apple | c. act | d. aunt |
| 2. a. mind | b. bike | c. fit | d. tidy |
| 3. a. school | b. chair | c. church | d. chat |
| 4. a. health | b. team | c. tea | d. sea |
| 5. a. sun | b. fun | c. son | d. put |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. What are you doing, Lan? I'm _____ my math homework.
a. doing b. working c. making d. solving
7. You work too much. You _____ relax. It's better for you.
a. can b. will c. should d. could
8. Let's go to the _____ and have a cold drink.
a. bookshop b. music shop c. library d. cafeteria
9. He is in the music room. He's learning _____ the guitar.
a. to play b. to perform c. to order d. to show
10. I play volleyball _____ the school team.
a. in b. on c. for d. of
11. We always need more players. Why don't you come _____?
a. on b. along c. with d. in
12. What do you often do _____ school hours?
a. behind b. following c. beside d. after
13. I usually go swimming. Swimming is my favorite _____.
a. pastime b. action c. working d. game
14. Nga likes acting. She is a(n) _____ of the school theater group.
a. person b. player c. actor d. member
15. At present, her group _____ a new play.
a. does b. is doing c. rehears d. is rehearsing
16. What are we doing for the school anniversary _____?
a. organization b. arrangement c. celebration d. occupation
17. How about _____ a school party?
a. have b. having c. to have d. we have

18. Ok. What _____ we do? Let's have a meeting.
a. should b. may c. have d. do
19. Mary is interested in music. She _____ the piano every day.
a. practicing b. is practicing c. practices d. practice
20. You look tired. I think you _____ go to bed early.
a. will b. may c. have d. should
21. Do you play _____? Yes, I'm a member of school volleyball team.
a. games b. sports c. matches d. activities
22. He likes stamps. He is a stamp _____.
a. collect b. collecting c. collector d. collects
23. He and his friends usually get _____ and talk about their stamps.
a. together b. themselves c. each other d. one another
24. When they have any new stamps they often _____ them to school.
a. are bringing b. are taking c. bring d. take
25. Some students say they are _____ and have no time for pastime.
a. hurry b. busy c. full d. hard
26. They just sit and _____ television all evening.
a. look b. see c. notice d. watch
27. They don't play any sports. They are not _____.
a. sportingly b. sportive c. sporty d. sports
28. Let's _____ Nam to the football match this afternoon.
a. invite b. to invite c. inviting d. we invite
29. No, he always prefers _____ videos.
a. watching b. to watch c. to watching d. both a and b
30. Most of the time he _____ on the couch in front of the TV.
a. stands b. walks c. lies d. lays
31. You look bored. How about _____ some games?
a. play b. playing c. to play d. are playing
32. Are you _____ watching TV?
a. bored of b. interested on c. tired with d. tired of
33. Let's play some computer games.
a. Great! b. Good idea c. Yes, let's d. All a, b, c
34. _____ does your school basketball team meet? Every Thursday
a. When b. How c. How often d. Where
35. What is he doing over there? He's looking _____ his fountain pen.
a. for b. at c. after d. with
36. He _____ plays games.
a. does never b. doesn't ever c. never d. doesn't never

37. Let's _____ John
a. go for invite b. going to invite
c. go irviting d. go and invite
38. Is John a _____ boy? Yes, he's a member of the football team.
a. lazy b. sporty c. busy d. lucky
39. He is _____ player of all.
a. a good b. the better c. a well d. the best
40. When _____ dinner? At 7, as usual.
a. have you b. do you have
c. you have d. you are having

- a. go for invite b. going to invite
c. go irviting d. go and invite

- a. lazy b. sporty c. busy d. lucky

- a. a good b. the better c. a well d. the best

- a. have you b. do you have
c. you have d. you are having

III. Identifying mistakes

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. Sing is my favourite pastime. I'm a member of the school band.

42. Ba is the president of the stamp collector club.

43. He is not very active, he watching TV most of the time

- 44 I an doesn't like reading, but she sometimes reading comic books.

- 45 Ba's American friend, Liz, gives he a lot of American stamps.

- 46 If they have any new stamps, they bring it to school.

- 47 His Art Club often meets in Wednesday afternoon.

- 48 Don't work too harder. You should have time to relax.

- 49 Let's going swimming and fishing after class.

50. For present her group is rehearsing a new play.

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

Mary Brown

Mary Brown is a student in class 7A. She is only twelve but she is very (51) . She is one of the (52) students in the school. She is also a (53) volleyball player. She plays for the volleyball school (54) . What's more, she is very good (55) music. She can play the piano very (56) and she also belongs (57) our school Art group. She usually stays late (58) school hours sometimes to practice the piano, sometimes (59) volleyball with her friends. We all love her and are proud (60) her. We usually gather together on Sundays and have a lot of fun.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 51. a. intelligent | b. favorite | c. convenient | d. better |
| 52. a. good | b. better | c. best | d. most best |
| 53. a. liking | c. popular | c. dull | d. hard |
| 54. a. club | b. group | c. pair | d. team |
| 55. a. at | b. on | c. in | d. with |
| 56. a. good | b. better | c. well | d. bad |
| 57. a. in | b. to | c. at | d. for |
| 58. a. after | b. behind | c. before | d. below |
| 59. a. to work | b. to have | c. to play | d. to get |
| 60. a. with | b. to | c. for | d. of |

End of test

UNIT 7 THE WORLD OF WORK

GRAMMAR POINTS.

(D) Sentence Structure: It takes ... *phải mất thời gian*

Để diễn tả cần bao nhiêu thời gian để làm việc gì, ta dùng cấu trúc

Question:

How long + does + it + take + (pro) noun + to _infinitive ...?

(Bạn phải mất bao lâu để ...)

Answer:

It + take + (pro) noun + Noun of time + to _infinitive ...

(Tôi mất thời gian để ...)

Ex: How long **does** it **take** to walk to school?

(Đi bộ đến trường mất bao nhiêu thời gian?)

It often **takes** half an hour to walk to school.

(Đi bộ đến trường thường mất nửa giờ.)

Khi muốn nói rõ người thực hiện việc đó ta dùng túc từ sau **take**.

Ex: How long does it **take you** to walk to school?

It often **takes me** half an hour to walk there.

(E) Comparison of quantifier Adjectives

(So sánh của tính từ chỉ số lượng)

Many Much	}	nhều
--------------	---	------

Few Little	}	ít
---------------	---	----

- **Many** theo sau là danh từ đếm được *(count noun)*.
Ex: **many** books, **many** students.
- **Much** dùng với danh từ không đếm được *(noncount noun)*.
Ex: **much** time, **much** money.
- **Few** theo sau là danh từ đếm được *(count noun)* số nhiều.
Ex: **few** chairs, **few** pens.
- **Little** theo sau là danh từ không đếm được *(noncount noun)*.
Ex: **little** water, **little** tea.

(1) **Comparative degree** (So sánh hơn): Khi so sánh giữa hai người, hai vật, hai đại lượng.

a)

Many Much	}	+ Noun => More + noun + than <i>nhiều ... hơn</i>
----------------------------	---	--

Ex: Tom has **more books than** you.

(Tom có nhiều sách hơn bạn)

There are **more chairs** in this room **than** that one.

(Phòng này có nhiều ghế hơn phòng kia)

Tom's brother earns **more money than** Tom, but Tom has **more free time than** his brother.

(Anh của Tom kiếm được nhiều tiền hơn Tom, nhưng Tom có nhiều thời giờ rảnh rỗi hơn)

b)

Few + Noun => fewer + Noun + than	<i>ít hơn</i>
---	---------------

Ex: You have three brothers but I have two brothers.

I have **fewer** brothers than you.

Little + noun => less + Noun + than	<i>ít</i>
---	-----------

Ex: I drink **less coffee than** my father. *(Tôi uống ít cà phê hơn bố tôi)*

There is **less sugar** in this jar **than** that one.

(Trong hũ này có ít đường hơn hũ kia)

(2) **Superlative degree** (Cấp tuyệt đối so sánh nhất): Khi so sánh giữa ba người, ba vật, ba đại lượng trở lên

a/

Many Much	}	+ Noun > The most + noun (+ of all) <i>nhiều ... nhất</i>
----------------------------	---	--

Ex: Tam has **many** books but Lan has **more books than** Tam and Ba has **the most books** of all.

(Tam có nhiều sách, nhưng Lan có nhiều sách hơn Tam và Ba có nhiều sách nhất trong bọn.)

I sometimes drink tea. My mother drink **more tea than** me and my father drinks **the most tea** in my family.

(Tôi đôi khi uống trà. Mẹ tôi uống nhiều trà hơn tôi và ba tôi là người uống nhiều trà nhất trong gia đình.)

b/		Few + Noun => The fewest + Noun (plural)	
		Little + Noun => The less + Noun <i>ít nhất</i>	

Ex: Bang is careful. Of all students, he makes **the fewest mistakes** in his essay.

(Bằng rất cẩn thận. Trong số các học sinh, anh ấy làm ít lỗi nhất trong bài văn của mình.)

I have **the less time** and **money** of all of us.

(Tôi là người có ít thì giờ và tiền bạc nhất trong bọn chúng ta.)

UNIT 7 THE WORLD OF WORK

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. a. busy | b. but | c. cut | d. bus |
| 2. a. greet | b. bee | c. see | d. beer |
| 3. a. guide | b. active | c. decide | d. invite |
| 4. a. boat | b. coat | c. broad | d. road |
| 5. a. practice | b. ice | c. advice | d. time |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Hurry up! Eat your breakfast or you'll be _____ for school.
a. early b. soon c. late d. out
7. Don't worry. It's half past six. Our classes don't start _____ 7.00.
a. to b. for c. in d. until
8. _____ do your classes finish? At a quarter past eleven.
a. When b. What time c. How long d. both a and b
9. What do you often _____ in the afternoon? I do my homework.
a. do b. make c. work d. have
10. _____ does that take? About two hours each day.
a. When b. How c. How long d. How much
11. One of the windows of my car is very hard _____.
a. open b. to open c. for open d. opening
12. So, when _____ you have a vacation?
a. are b. will c. should d. must
13. My summer vacation _____ in June.
a. goes b. gets c. be d. starts
14. The vacation _____ for three months in summer.
a. takes b. comes c. lasts d. is
15. What will you do _____ the summer vacation?
a. during b. at c. when d. on
16. I'll go back to the country and _____ my Dad and Mom.
a. seeing b. see c. to see d. am seeing
17. I will _____ my parents on the farm.
a. give b. work c. do d. help

18. We work very hard, but we have fun _____ together.
a. work b. working c. to work d. to do work
19. I always like working _____ them.
a. to b. about c. with d. together
20. _____ hours do they work on a farm a day?
a. How b. How often c. How much d. How many
21. When do you _____ the New Year?
a. celebrate b. join c. greet d. get
22. I usually spend _____ with my family on Tet holiday.
a. day b. date c. time d. hour
23. They like music. They listen to the music with great _____.
a. interesting b. interest c. interested d. interests
24. For how many hours _____ do you do your homework?
a. every day b. each day c. all day d. a day
25. Do you work _____ hours than your friends?
a. few b. a few c. fewer d. some few
26. John is often late for school but I _____.
a. can't b. won't c. aren't d. am not
27. He is a mechanic. He _____ machines in a factory.
a. repairs b. makes c. likes d. joins
28. These people don't have a house. They are _____.
a. difficult b. houseless c. different d. homeless
29. Mary goes to school in the morning. In the afternoon she works _____ at a bookshop.
a. full time b. part-time c. all-time d. whole time
30. My mother likes Chinese food, but my father _____.
a. isn't b. don't c. doesn't d. not likes
31. My sister _____ hard for her final exam.
a. study b. studies c. studying d. is studying
32. Have a nice holiday. Take care _____ yourself.
a. of b. at c. with d. by
33. I am very _____ to see you here.
a. pease b. pleased c. pleasing d. pleasant
34. Do you like pop music?
a. I would b. No, I like it c. Yes, we are d. Yes, a lot
35. What about _____ dinner with me tonight?
a. come b. coming to c. to come d. come to

36. you send me a photo of you?
 a. Can b. Could c. Will d. All a, b, c
37. Let me tell you more the film last night.
 a. of b. about c. with d. at
38. Tom is the chickens. He is food to them.
 a. feed / give b. give / feed
 c. feeding / giving d. giving / feeding
39. Jack seldom goes to the school library but Tom
 a. doesn't b. don't c. goes d. does
40. Please be quiet. I
 a. work b. working c. am working d. be working

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. There are a lot of orange juice in this jug.
 a b c d
42. Let's go out tonight and having dinner in a Chinese restaurant.
 a b c d
43. She usually has a cup of tea after breakfast but now she drinks coffee.
 a b c d
44. We all like Jim. He is very good for telling jokes.
 a b c d
45. Tell me what you like doing on your vacations?
 a b c d
46. The police are look for two missing girl students now.
 a b c d
47. My father doesn't smoke while he drives a car.
 a b c d
48. Doing housework gets my mother a lot of time every day.
 a b c d
49. Can you help me for this math problem?
 a b c d
50. I often meet my friends at weekend. We have fun to play together.
 a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

Bruce Charles' Holiday

Bruce Charles is (51) English teacher at a language school in Brighton. Students come from all over the world (52) there. He teaches grammar and conversation. He usually starts work at 9.00 and (53) at 3.30. He loves his job because he meets lots of people (54) other countries. But he isn't working at the moment. He (55) around Peru with a group of friends. They are spending five days (56) in the Andes. They are camping in beautiful places every night, but Bruce (57) a problem. He loves walking, but he (58) sleeping in a tent! He wants a proper (59) ! They (60) back to England next week.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 51. a. the | b. a | c. an | d. |
| 52. a. study | b. to study | c. studying | d. get finish |
| 53. a. finishes | b. to finish | c. finishing | d. from |
| 54. a. of | b. with | c. in | d. from |
| 55. a. travels | b. travelling | c. is travelling | d. to travel |
| 56. a. walk | b. walking | c. to walk | d. are walking |
| 57. a. have | b. having | c. has | d. to have |
| 58. a. not like | b. not liking | c. doesn't like | d. not to like |
| 59. a. bed | b. floor | c. house | d. flat |
| 60. a. fly | b. are flying | c. flying | d. going to fly |

End of test

UNIT 8

PLACES

GRAMMAR POINTS.

Everyday English: Asking the way and giving directions

(A) Asking the way (*Hỏi đường*)

Để hỏi thăm đường đi chúng ta dùng các câu trúc sau

1/ Excuse me. I'm looking for ... Can you tell me how to get there?

Can you show me the way to get there?

(*Xin lỗi. Tôi đang tìm ... Xin (ông/bà) vui lòng chỉ tôi cách đến đó.*)

2/ Excuse me. Is there a ... near/around here, please?

(*Xin lỗi, cho tôi hỏi thăm. Gần đây có một ... không ạ?*)

3/ Excuse me. Where's the ... please?

(*Xin lỗi, cho tôi hỏi thăm ... ở đâu ạ?*)

(B) Giving directions (*Chỉ đường*)

Khi chỉ đường chúng ta thường dùng dạng mệnh lệnh, bắt đầu bằng một động từ:

- Go straight ahead: đi thẳng

- Take the first/second ... street/on the left/ right.

(*Rẽ ở con đường thứ nhất / hai / phía tay trái / phải.*)

- Go up / down this street for two / three blocks.

(*Đi ngược lên / xuôi xuống đường này hai / ba khu phố.*)

Go to the end: đi đến cuối đường

- Turn right / left: (*rẽ phải / trái*)

- It's on your right / left: (*nó ở phía bên phải / trái bạn*)

- You can't miss it / You'll find it: (*Bạn sẽ tìm được nó.*)

(C) Sentence structures

1/ **I'd like...** : dùng để diễn tả điều chúng ta muốn một cách lịch sự.

I'd like + Noun

I'd like + to – infinitive

Ex: Excuse me. **I'd like** to send this letter to the USA.

(*Xin lỗi. Tôi muốn gửi cái thư này sang Mỹ.*)

Hello. Can I help you? -- Yes. **I'd like** that pink dress, please.

(*Xin chào, bà cần chỉ ạ? Vâng, tôi muốn mua cái áo đầm hồng kia*)

2/ **How much...?**: dùng để hỏi về giá cả của một món đồ

How much + be + Noun?

How much + do / does + Noun + cost?

Ex: **How much** is this English book? – It's £3.

= **How much** does this English book cost?

(Quyển sách Anh văn này giá bao nhiêu? – 3 đồng bang a)

(D) Compound Adjectives (*Tính từ kép*)

Formation (*Cách thành lập*)

Cardinal number + Noun (Singular)

Số đếm + Danh từ số ít

Ex: They are building a **twenty – storey** building.

(Họ đang xây dựng một tòa nhà 20 tầng)

We are going to have a **fifteen – day** vacation.

(Chúng tôi sắp có một kỳ nghỉ 15 ngày.)

UNIT 8

PLACES TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a. loud | b. about | c. mouth | d. you |
| 2. a. kind | b. shift | c. nice | d. side |
| 3. a. very | b. try | c. by | d. dry |
| 4. a. over | b. dose | c. rose | d. cover |
| 5. a. shirt | b. bird | c. fire | d. first |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. The bank is _____ the hotel and the restaurant.
a. among b. between c. in d. on
7. Excuse me. Could you _____ me the way to the supermarket, please?
a. explain b. get c. show d. point
8. Go straight ahead. Take the second street _____ the left. The supermarket is in front of you.
a. in b. to c. about d. on
9. The souvenir shop is on the right, _____ to the post office.
a. near b. next c. opposite d. by
10. _____ is it from Hue to Ha Noi, by coach? - It's about 680 km.
a. How far b. How long c. How much d. How many
11. Excuse me. I need some envelopes. _____ are those? - 2,000 dong.
a. What cost b. What price c. How many d. How much
12. Here you are 20,000 dong. Here is your _____. Thank you.
a. change b. coins c. pennies d. All a, b, c
13. Excuse me. Where can I get some stamps for overseas mail, please?
From the _____ over there.
a. chemist's b. bank c. post office d. bookstore
14. I need a _____ because I phone my parents every week.
a. card b. phone card c. credit card d. ID card
15. _____ does Mr John Brown live? - His flat is near the city center.
a. How b. When c. Where d. What
16. _____ is it from here? - It's only two or three kilometers.
a. How far b. How long c. How much d. How often
17. _____ can I get there? - You can go by bus.
a. When b. Which way c. What time d. How
18. _____ a bus stop near here? - Yes, there is one just round the corner.
a. Has there b. Is there c. Are there d. There's

19. By the way, _____ is it by bus? I'm not certain, but it's very cheap.
a. how b. how many c. how much d. how long
20. A young man and a boy are sitting behind her. She is sitting _____ them.
a. ahead b. in front of c. above d. opposite
21. He's our neighbor, so he lives _____ us.
a. near b. a long way from
c. next door d. in the same town as
22. Is that all _____ would you like something else?
a. and b. but c. so d. or
23. _____ from Ho Chi Minh city to Ha Noi? About 1.600 km.
a. How long is it b. How far is it
c. What distance is it d. How many kilometres
24. Every day Robin gets up at 6 and _____ his house at 8.
a. lives b. gets c. leaves d. goes from
25. It is dark in here. Please turn _____ the light.
a. on b. out c. over d. off
26. _____ do you go to the school library? To borrow some books.
a. When b. Why c. How d. How often
27. Shall we go out tonight?
a. Yes, we go b. Yes, we do c. Yes, we can d. Yes, let's
28. Where can we get tickets for the concert?
a. Yes, please book b. Thanks. You can
c. Why don't you book them? d. At the music shop over there
29. Tom is _____ his holiday with some friends in the country.
a. spending b. going c. doing d. living
30. Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow?
a. Yes, I do b. Yes, I like c. Yes, I would love to d. Yes, I go
31. Mark is always afraid _____ travelling by air.
a. with b. of c. by d. in
32. I don't know what _____ do.
a. will b. should c. to d. can
33. What would you like to do at the weekend?
a. I like to do a lot b. I can't stand the weekend
c. I don't like the weekend d. I'd like to see a football match
34. I will get off _____ the next bus stop.
a. on b. at c. in d. above
35. _____ time will they spend in Ha Noi? For two weeks.
a. How much b. How long c. How many d. How soon
36. _____ she plays the piano!
a. How good b. What good c. How well d. What well
37. _____ desk in the room is mine?
a. How b. Whose c. What d. Which

38. It's rude to laugh _____ other people.
a. at b. to c. against d. for
39. The chair is beside the door. It is _____ the door.
a. next b. next to c. far from d. opposite
40. Would you please _____ so loudly?
a. to speak not b. don't speak c. not speak d. not to speak

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. Jack wastes a lot of time to read comic books every day.
a b c d
42. Don't you think you should try to be friendly for your classmates?
a b c d
43. How much it is to mail a local letter in Viet Nam?
a b c d
44. I would like to make a three-minutes call to Ha Noi.
a b c d
45. What would you like doing on Sunday night?
a b c d
46. Your friend speaks French very good, doesn't she?
a b c d
47. She likes travelling so she wants applying for a job in a tour company.
a b c d
48. Thank you for invite me. I will be on time.
a b c d
49. Mom says she already have tickets for all of us.
a b c d
50. Can you look up the baby when I am out?
a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

<A>.

Western Road
London
October 15th.

Dear Sue,

I am so glad you can come next week. This is how you (51) to my place from the station. It's about ten minutes' (52) . You turn right outside the station and walk down Station Road. Cross over

Hulton Road, and then (53) left into Western Road. (54) is the second house (55) the right with the white door.

Or you can take the 333 bus from the station. It's only two stops from the station.

See you about 2.30 pm.

Love,

Barbara.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 51. a. get | b. move | c. reach | d. take |
| 52. a. to walk | b. walk | c. for walk | d. of walk |
| 53. a. turning | b. to turn | c. of turning | d. turn |
| 54. a. They | b. It | c. He | d. She |
| 55. a. on | b. in | c. at | d. of |

A Carpet of many colors

England is not a large country. No town in England is very far from the sea, and many English families (56) their summer holidays at the seaside. There (57) no high mountains in England, no very (58) rivers and no very large forests.

There are many towns in England. No town is very far from another. The English countryside between the towns is like the carpet of many (59) . In spring and summer, the fields, meadows and forests (60) light green or dark green and the gardens are green, red, blue, yellow and white with flowers.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 56. a. make | b. spend | c. waste | d. pass |
| 57. a. is | b. being | c. are | d. be |
| 58. a. tall | b. high | c. short | d. long |
| 59. a. colors | b. colorful | c. color | d. colorless |
| 60. a. is | b. are | c. be | d. being |

End of Test

UNIT 9 AT HOME AND AWAY

GRAMMAR POINTS.

The Simple Past tense (*Thì quá khứ đơn*)

(A) Form (*Dạng*)

Dựa vào dạng quá khứ, động từ được chia ra làm hai loại

1/ **Động từ có quy tắc** (*Regular Verbs*) là các động từ được thêm **ed** để thành lập quá khứ đơn và quá khứ phân từ.

Ex:	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
	Play	played	played
	talk	talked	talked

2/ **Động từ bất quy tắc** (*Irregular Verbs*) là những động từ có dạng quá khứ và quá khứ phân từ riêng, ta không được thêm **ed** vào.

Ex:	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
	See	saw	seen
	Go	went	gone

(B) Spelling: Cách thêm **ed** vào động từ có quy tắc

1/ **General rule:** thông thường ta thêm **ed** vào sau động từ

Ex:	Need	needed.	Play	played
	Earn	earned.	Walk	walked

2/ Exceptions

- Động từ tận cùng là **e** câm, ta chỉ thêm **d**.
Ex: Arrive arrived, realize realized
- Động từ 1 vần, tận cùng là 1 phụ âm, phía trước có một nguyên âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm rồi mới thêm **ed**.
Ex: Stop stopped, ban banned
- Động từ tận cùng là **y**
 - Nếu trước **y** là nguyên âm, ta thêm **ed**.
Ex: play played, stay stayed
 - Nếu trước **y** là phụ âm, ta đổi **y** thành **i** rồi thêm **ed**.
Ex: try tried, cry cried
- Động từ hai vần, vần thứ hai được nhấn, nếu tận cùng là 1 phụ âm, đi trước nó là một nguyên âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm rồi mới thêm **ed**.
Ex: prefer preferred, omit omitted

(C) Pronunciation (Phát âm)

Khi thêm **ed** vào động từ, chúng ta phải chú ý đến cách phát âm **ed**. **ed** được đọc là

1) **id** khi thêm vào dòng tự tan cũng là âm d, t

Ex: planted plæntid needed ni:did

2) t khi thêm vào dòng từ tần cùng là âm p, k, s, f, t

Ex: watched 'wɒtʃt, washed 'wɒʃt, stopped 'stɒpt
walked wɔ:kɪt missed 'mɪst

3) d' ngoài 2 trường hợp nêu trên

1x: loved /'lʌvd/, stayed steid

(D) Negative and question forms (*Dạng phủ định và nghi vấn*)

1/ Đông từ Be

a/ Phủ định (Negative)

I / he / she / It + was not + ...

You / we / they + were not + ...

- Dạng rút gọn: was not wasn't wəznt /
 were not weren't wɜːnt ,

Ex: Tom wasn't at home yesterday. (Hôm qua Tom không ở nhà)

b/ Câu hỏi (Question)

Wh-word + was + S + ...?

(Tức hỏi) were

Ex: Was Tom at home yesterday? - Yes, he was.

- No, he wasn't

Where was he yesterday? - He was at his uncle's house.

(*Hôm qua anh ấy ở đâu?*) (Anh ấy ở nhà bác anh ấy)

2/ Ordinary verbs (Động từ thường)

a/ Phủ định (Negative)

S + did not / didn't + V (infinitive) + ...

The Browns went to the party last night.

(Gia đình Brown đã đi dự tiệc tối qua)

→ The Browns **didn't go** to the party last night.

We walked to school yesterday morning.

(Sáng qua chúng tôi đi bộ đến trường)

→ We **didn't walk** to school yesterday morning.

b/ Questions (Câu hỏi)

Wh-word + did + S + V (infinitive) ...? (Từ hỏi)
--

The Browns went to the party last night.

→ **Did** the Browns **go** to the party last night? Yes, they did.

Where did the Browns go last night? They went to the party.

(Gia đình Browns đã đi đâu tối qua? Họ đi dự tiệc.)

(E) Use (Cách dùng)

Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

1/ Sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ có xác định thời gian bằng các phó từ chỉ thời gian như **yesterday** (hôm qua), **last**, **ago** (đã qua)

Ex: The Browns **went** to the party **last** night.

2/ Sự việc đã xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ

Ex: A. Graham Bell **invented** the telephone.

(Ông A. Graham Bell đã phát minh ra máy điện thoại)

W. Shakespeare **wrote** the play "Romeo and Juliet"

(W. Shakespeare đã viết vở kịch "Romeo và Juliet")

3/ Sự việc đã xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian ở quá khứ và đã chấm dứt.

Ex: He **lived** in London when he **was** a child.

(Khi còn bé ông ấy sống ở Luân Đôn)

We **stayed** with our friends in May.

(Chúng tôi đã ở với bạn bè hồi tháng năm)

4/ Một thói quen, một việc lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

Ex: Tom always **cried** and **shouted** all night.

(Tom thường la khóc suốt đêm)

When we **lived** in the countryside, we **went** fishing twice a month.

(Khi còn sống ở miền quê chúng tôi đi câu mỗi tháng 2 lần)

UNIT 9 AT HOME AND AWAY TEST

1. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. if | b. will | c. library | d. with |
| 2. a. how | b. cow | c. brown | d. know |
| 3. a. same | b. bad | c. sad | d. glad |
| 4. a. love | b. over | c. cover | d. colour |
| 5. a. found | b. south | c. count | d. country |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Your hair looks _____. It's shorter and more beautiful.
a. the same b. different c. hard d. easy
7. My aunt cut my hair. She made a new hairstyle. She is a _____.
a. hair cutter b. hair doer c. hair maker d. hairdresser
8. Look! _____ a nice dress! Where did you buy it?
a. What b. How c. Is d. How much
9. My neighbor, Mrs Mai, bought the material and _____ the dress for me.
a. did b. does c. made d. makes
10. Oh she makes beautiful dresses. She's a good _____.
a. dress-worker b. dressmaker c. dress doer d. dress cutter
11. She thought sewing was a _____ hobby. It helped her to make clothes.
a. useful b. harmful c. healthful d. playful
12. She decided to learn _____ to sew.
a. what b. which c. where d. how
13. First she learned how _____ a sewing machine.
a. use b. using c. to use d. uses
14. She made a cushion _____ her armchair. It was blue and white.
a. with b. for c. of d. about
15. Next, Hoa made a skirt. She _____ but it didn't fit.
a. tred it on b. tried on it c. tries it on d. tries on it
16. A dressmaker helped her and then it _____ very well.
a. fi b. fits c. fitted d. fitting

17. Now Hoa has a useful hobby. She makes her own
a. cloth b. clothes c. costumes d. wears
18. She made a cushion and a dress. The cushion was fine, but the dress
a. isn't b. aren't c. was d. wasn't
19. Hi, Liz. Welcome back. How your vacation in Nha Trang?
a. is b. be c. was d. are
20. It was wonderful and I a lot of fun.
a. have b. having c. to have d. had
21. The food was delicious but most things quite expensive.
a. is b. are c. were d. was
22. We Cham temples and Tri Nguyen Aquarium.
a. came b. visited c. went d. looked
23. I bought a lot of for my friends in America.
a. souvenirs b. presents c. gifts d. All a, b, c
24. you tired after the trip?
a. Were b. Was c. Are d. Did
25. No, I wasn't. I had a time.
a. good b. great c. wonderful d. All a, b, c
26. Miss White always my hair.
a. makes b. does c. dresses d. takes
27. They visited a lot of places in Nha Trang.
a. interest b. interested c. interesting d. interests
28. is your sister? Sixteen. She's 3 years older than me.
a. How b. How tall c. How old d. How age
29. is it today? Wednesday.
a. What day b. What date c. What time d. What the day
30. is your house? Well, there are 3 bedrooms and a living room.
a. How old b. How small c. How much d. How big
31. The weather beautiful today. It's terrible yesterday.
a. is / is b. was / was c. is / was d. was / is
32. Kathy can't play the piano but Jenny
a. plays b. played c. does d. can
33. I am hungry. I a pizza.
a. want b. wanted c. am wanting d. don't want
34. I was Adam's party Saturday.
a. in / on b. on / on c. at / on d. at / in

35. Please switch _____ the radio. I want to listen to the news.
 a. on b. off c. over d. in
36. Helen is always afraid _____ dogs.
 a. by b. of c. off d. with
37. I think I _____ my bag on the bus.
 a. put b. had c. left d. forgot
38. I'm glad _____ you that you can have the job.
 a. that tell b. of telling c. of to tell d. to tell
39. What color _____ his new car?
 a. have b. of c. is d. does
40. Is Suzan _____ home? I want to speak to her.
 a. in b. at c. on d. into

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. On the table there were vegetables, bread and two large bowls of soups.
 a b c d
42. They will return to England in the fifth of April.
 a b c d
43. These are our English books and those are their.
 a b c d
44. Do you have change for a five-pounds note?
 a b c d
45. Jane got a package from her parents yesterday. It was a
 a b c
 present birthday.
46. Jack vent out but he didn't tell nobody where he was going.
 a b c d
47. The people were very friendly there, and the food is delicious.
 a b c d
48. I was in California for a year but I didn't visit San Diego. I don't
 a b c d
 have enough time.

49. We couldn't stay to dinner because the last bus leaves at 8 o'clock.

a b c d

50. I hope that you would visit me when you come to London.

a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

The London Zoo

London (51) a very fine old zoo, which many children with their parents and friends (52) every day. The zoo is in a large park which is not far (53) the center of London. (54) old trees grow in the park, and (55) spring, summer and autumn there (56) a lot of flowers there, too.

The zoo is open every (57) from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. . People who want to come there can go (58) bus or by underground or by taxi. Many (59) of animals (60) there : elephants, giraffes, sea-lions, and polar bears, brown bears and foxes and big and little monkeys.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 51. a. have | b. has | c. to have | d. having |
| 52. a. visit | b. are visiting | c. visited | d. visits |
| 53. a. away | b. of | c. from | d. to |
| 54. a. A lot | b. Lots | c. Much | d. Many |
| 55. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. by |
| 56. a. is | b. are | c. was | d. were |
| 57. a. hour | b. month | c. day | d. week |
| 58. a. on | b. in | c. by | d. into |
| 59. a. kinds | b. models | c. sizes | d. forms |
| 60. a. living | b. lived | c. to live | d. live |

End of test

UNIT 10 – HEALTH AND HYGIENE

GRAMMAR POINTS.

Wh – questions with Why (*Câu hỏi với từ Why*)

- Câu hỏi với **Why** (*tại sao ?*) dùng để hỏi lý do hay nguyên nhân.
Cấu trúc câu:

<p>Why + auxiliary verb + subject + verb + object...? Why + tự động từ + chủ ngữ + động từ + túc từ...?</p>

Ex: Why **did** you **go** to bed late last night?

(*Tối qua sao bạn đi ngủ trễ?*)

Why **do** you **buy** so many stamps?

(*Tại sao bạn mua nhiều tem thế?*)

- Trả lời câu hỏi với **Why**, ta dùng:

a)

Because + S + V + object (bởi vì ...)

Why did you go to bed late last night?

- Because I had to finish my homework.

(*Bởi vì tôi phải làm xong bài tập ở nhà.*)

b) **To-infinitive phrase** (*nhóm từ động từ nguyên mẫu*)

Why do you buy so many stamps?

- To send some letters to America.

(*Để gửi vài lá thư đi Mỹ*)

UNIT 10 HEALTH AND HYGIENE

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. the <u>s</u> e | b. fr <u>e</u> e | c. sc <u>e</u> ne | d. be <u>d</u> |
| 2. a. co <u>w</u> | b. sh <u>o</u> w | c. bo <u>r</u> row | d. sl <u>o</u> w |
| 3. a. ga <u>v</u> e | b. ta <u>p</u> e | c. ma <u>p</u> | d. da <u>t</u> e |
| 4. a. pu <u>l</u> l | b. stu <u>d</u> y | c. plu <u>r</u> al | d. su <u>g</u> ar |
| 5. a. wo <u>r</u> ked | b. stop <u>p</u> ed | c. fo <u>r</u> ced | d. wa <u>n</u> ted |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Hoa's parents are farmers. They are always busy at _____ time.
a. harvest b. spare c. free d. season
7. She's _____ working exercises regularly now.
a. working b. making c. taking d. getting
8. Take care of yourself. Remember to wash and iron _____ clothes.
a. yourself b. you own c. you all d. your own
9. Don't _____ late. Go to bed early and get up early.
a. stay b. stay up c. stay on d. stay out
10. We hope _____ you in Ha Noi soon.
a. visit b. visiting c. to visit d. of visiting
11. I'm glad to hear you all are _____.
a. fine b. well c. alright d. All a, b, c
12. At first, everything was strange and _____.
a. difficult b. convenient c. comfortable d. happy
13. But now I _____ well at school.
a. do b. am doing c. make d. am making
14. Don't eat too much _____. It's not good for your teeth.
a. fruit b. vegetables c. candy d. rice
15. What's the _____ with you, Mary? You look worried.
a. question b. thing c. problem d. matter
16. I have awful _____. My tooth hurts.
a. headache b. earache c. toothache d. backache
17. Toothache? Why don't you go to the _____?
a. dentist b. doctor c. optician d. scientist

18. I have a(n) _____ to see the dentist at 10, but I'm scared.
a. meeting b. appointment c. experiment d. department
19. Oh, I hate the _____ of the drill. It's very loud.
a. shout b. noise c. sound d. voice
20. I understand _____ you feel, but don't worry.
a. what b. why c. which d. how
21. Last week, the dentist _____ a cavity in my tooth.
a. full b. filled c. put d. pulled
22. My tooth stopped _____ afterwards.
a. to ache b. to hurt c. hurting d. to pain
23. I felt a lot _____ after she filled it.
a. good b. well c. better d. best
24. You're right. I'll come and ask her _____ my tooth.
a. to fix b. to take c. to get d. to pull
25. _____ are you scared of seeing the dentist? I'm afraid of the drill.
a. When b. How c. What d. Why
26. _____ do you brush your teeth a day, Minh? Twice.
a. How b. How often c. When d. What
27. The dentist was kind but Minh felt _____.
a. nervous b. worried c. happy d. both a, b
28. Don't forget _____ your teeth after having meals and before going to bed.
a. to clean b. to tidy c. to brush d. to clear
29. Mr. Lai _____ at him and tells him not to worry.
a. smiles b. laughs c. shouts d. stares
30. Mr. Lai fills the _____ in his tooth.
a. break b. cavity c. leak d. All a, b, c
31. The dentist finishes in less than ten minutes. Minh is very _____.
a. serious b. nervous c. sorry d. pleased
32. She says that clean teeth are _____ teeth.
a. bad b. well c. healthy d. ill
33. _____ your teeth is very important.
a. Brush b. Brushing c. Check d. Checking
34. You should _____ of your teeth carefully.
a. take b. take care c. look d. look after
35. Why does Minh's tooth hurt? _____ it has a cavity.
a. So b. Because c. But d. And

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

Our Teeth

Even before it is born, a baby (51) small teeth under its gum (lợi). (52) about the age of six month, its first (53) starts to grow. Before the young child is three (54), it has twenty small teeth. Between the age of six (55) twelve, a second set of teeth form to in the gum below the (56) teeth and push them out.

It is important to have (57) teeth. Good teeth help us to chew (nhai) our food. They also help us to look nice.

How can we keep our teeth healthy? We ought to visit our (58) twice a year. We should brush our teeth with a (59) and fluoride toothpaste at least twice (60). We should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 51. a. has | b. have | c. is having | d. had |
| 52. a. Before | b. At | c. On | d. After |
| 53. a. tooth | b. teeth | c. gum | d. set of teeth |
| 54. a. age | b. years | c. year old | d. years old |
| 55. a. to | b. with | c. and | d. by |
| 56. a. first | b. second | c. third | d. last |
| 57. a. beautiful | b. healthy | c. useful | d. helpful |
| 58. a. doctor | b. optician | c. dentist | d. mechanic |
| 59. a. toothpick | b. device | c. toothbrush | d. All a, b, c |
| 60. a. all day | b. each day | c. today | d. a day |

End of test

UNIT 11 KEEP FIT, STAY HEALTHY

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. hated <u>d</u> | b. planted <u>d</u> | c. raised <u>d</u> | d. completed |
| 2. a. shall | b. ha <u>ll</u> | c. ba <u>ll</u> | d. ta <u>ll</u> |
| 3. a. write | b. dri <u>v</u> e | c. wi <u>n</u> e | d. wi <u>n</u> d |
| 4. a. help <u>e</u> d | b. lift <u>e</u> d | c. book <u>e</u> d | d. miss <u>e</u> d |
| 5. a. p <u>o</u> t | b. n <u>o</u> t | c. c <u>o</u> me | d. for <u>g</u> ot |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Where you yesterday? You didn't go to school.
a. are b. aren't c. were d. weren't
7. Alexandra in France but now she lives in the USA.
a. is born b. isn't born c. was born d. were born
8. The students of Quang Trung school are having a check up.
a. sick b. ill c. health d. medical
9. The nurse their temperature now.
a. take b. took c. is taking d. taking
10. Open your mouth, please. That's 37⁰C. That's .
a. normal b. right c. common d. usual
11. Now I need to know your . How tall were you last year?
a. tall b. high c. height d. All a, b, c
12. I need to weigh you. Would you get on the , please?
a. table b. bench c. chair d. scales
13. are you? I'm 40 kilos.
a. How b. How much c. How heavy d. What
14. didn't you come to school? I had a bad cold.
a. Where b. How c. What d. Why
15. Oh, you were sick. How you today?
a. are b. were c. do d. did
16. I'm OK, but I'm a little .
a. tiring b. tired c. healthy d. happy
17. You stay inside at recess. It's cold outside.
a. ought b. have c. should d. would

18. The weather is _____ today. It's worse than yesterday.
a. bad b. good c. nice d. fine
19. Stand straight please. The nurse wants _____ your height.
a. measure b. to measure c. measuring d. measured
20. I am didn't go to school yesterday. What was wrong _____ her?
a. to b. with c. for d. about
21. When you have a bad cold you _____ and sneeze a lot.
a. laugh b. cough c. talk d. ache
22. Coughing and sneezing are _____ of a cold.
a. measures b. signs c. signals d. symptoms
23. A cold is unpleasant but _____ knows a cure.
a. nobody b. everybody c. somebody d. a body
24. Where can I get medicines for a cold? At the _____.
a. bookstore b. supermarket c. drugstore d. newsagent
25. The medicines don't really _____ a cold.
a. kill b. get out c. give up d. cure
26. They just help you _____ the symptoms.
a. move b. relieve c. reduce d. both b, c
27. _____ you do, the cold will last for a few days.
a. Whatever b. Wherever c. Whenever d. Whichever
28. Then your cold will _____ after a few days.
a. appear b. disappear c. happen d. work
29. I have a pain in my head. I have a _____.
a. backache b. toothache c. headache d. earache
30. When you have a _____, your temperature is high.
a. fever b. pain c. sneeze d. cough
31. How can we help _____ a cold?
a. stay b. prevent c. give up d. put out
32. Eat _____ and exercise regularly then you'll be fit and healthy.
a. good b. hard c. careful d. well
33. Why do we _____ the cold "common"?
a. say b. tell c. call d. ask
34. Every year millions of people _____ a cold.
a. have b. get c. catch d. All a, b, c
35. I don't want _____ milk today.
a. some b. any c. no d. many

36. Could you tell me where the nearest _____ is? I want to get some medicine.
 a. post office b. newsagent c. bookstore d. drugstore
37. She can listen to music for hours. She's fond _____ music.
 a. in b. with c. of d. by
38. Your date of birth? I was born _____.
 a. at 1990, in April b. on April, 1990
 c. 1990, at April d. in April, 1990
39. She cannot put the jeans on because they are too _____.
 a. tight b. narrow c. thin d. strict
40. You will enjoy your stay here. It will _____ you.
 a. amuse b. please c. enjoy d. laugh at

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. Jennifer will take part on the play. She will be in it.
 a b c d
42. The two boys are twins. You can't tell the different between them.
 a b c d
43. I am studying hard for my exams in the moment.
 a b c d
44. Jack is younger than the other boy in class.
 a b c d
45. They told we to come and see them when we had time.
 a b c d
46. It is a two-hours train journey from London to Bristol.
 a b c d
47. After the dinner last night, we go for a walk.
 a b c d
48. There was only a few people at the meeting last night.
 a b c d
49. Mary is worrying a lot of her examination result.
 a b c d
50. The nurse told Hoa to go back from the waiting room.
 a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

A letter

Dear Doctor Burton,

I wish you would come round this afternoon or tomorrow morning (51) my oldest child, Tom. There is nothing the matter (52) him, but his mother is very (53) because the children with whom he (54) out to a party last night are having mumps (bệnh quai bị). Now his voice (55) hoarse (khan), and she believes it is a (56) of that disease. Your visit will cost me 20 dollars but it will save her (57) the worry. My (58) to you as a man is, to (59) at the child's tongue (lưỡi) give him some plain water by way of medicine and leave as quickly as you (60) .

Your sincere friend,

John Williams

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 51. a. see | b. seeing | c. saw | d. to see |
| 52. a. or | b. with | c. of | d. to |
| 53. a. worry | b. worrying | c. worried | d. to worry |
| 54. a. vent | b. go | c. going | d. to go |
| 55. a. be | b. was | c. are | d. is |
| 56. a. sign | b. symptom | c. signal | d. photo |
| 57. a. from | b. of | c. about | d. by |
| 58. a. thing | b. advice | c. idea | d. words |
| 59. a. get | b. take | c. look | d. see |
| 60. a. can | b. will | c. would | d. could |

End of test

UNIT 12

LET'S EAT

GRAMMAR POINTS.

(A) Minor structures showing Negative Agreement with:

Either – Neither – Nor (cũng không)

Either, neither, nor diễn tả sự đồng ý hay giống nhau để đáp lại lời nói phủ định phủ định (*negative statement*)

Câu trúc câu với **Either, Neither** sẽ dựa vào câu lời nói phủ định

1/ **Either**: Được thêm vào ở cuối câu, sau dấu phẩy với động từ ở thể phủ định

Negative statement. S + Auxiliary + Not + Either.

Ex: Tom **can't** swim fast. I **can't**, either.

(Tom không bơi nhanh được. Tôi cũng không)

He **doesn't** speak Chinese. She **doesn't**, either.

(Anh ấy không nói tiếng Trung Quốc. Cô ấy cũng không)

They **won't** start work tomorrow. We **won't**, either.

(Họ sẽ không bắt đầu công việc vào ngày mai. Chúng tôi cũng không)

2/ **Neither / Nor**: Được viết vào đầu câu với động từ ở dạng xác định và có đảo ngữ

Negative statement. Neither / Nor + Auxiliary + S.

Ex: Tom **can't** swim fast. **Neither / Nor** can I.

(Tom không bơi nhanh được. Tôi cũng không)

He **doesn't** speak Chinese. **Neither / Nor** does she.

(Anh ấy không nói tiếng Trung Quốc. Cô ấy cũng không.)

They **didn't** come to the meeting yesterday. **Neither / Nor** did we.

(Họ không đến buổi họp hôm qua. Chúng ta cũng không)

(B) Indefinite quantities (Từ chỉ số lượng bất định): little, a little, few, a few

1/ **Little and few** : diễn tả ý nghĩa phủ định : quá ít, hầu như không có.

Little + uncount noun (Danh từ không đếm được): không có (đủ) ...

Ex Hurry up! We have **little** time

(Nhanh lên! Chúng ta không có đủ thì giờ)

He's lazy. He usually spends **little** time on morning exercises.

(Nó lười lắm. Nó thường hầu như không dành thì giờ để tập thể dục sáng)

Few + countable noun (Danh từ đếm được): không có, hầu như không

Ex He's not popular. He has **few** friends.

(Anh ta không được ưa thích. Anh ta hầu như không có bạn bè)

Mary doesn't like reading. She has **few** books.

(Mary không thích đọc. Cô hầu như không có quyển sách nào)

2/ **A little and a few** : diễn tả ý khẳng định: có một số ít

A little + uncount noun: Có một chút ...

Ex Let's go and have a drink. We have **a little** time before the train leaves. *(Chúng ta đi uống chút gì đi. Chúng ta có chút thì giờ trước khi xe lửa chạy)*

Have you got any money? *(Bạn có tiền không?)*

Yes, **a little**. Do you want to borrow some? *(Có một ít đây. Bạn muốn mượn?)*

A few + count noun: có vài ...

Ex I enjoy watching documentaries about wildlife. I have **a few** CD about it. *(Tôi thích xem phim tài liệu về thú hoang dã. Tôi có vài đĩa CD về đề tài đó)*

Notes:

- Chúng ta có thể dùng **very** để bổ nghĩa cho **little** và **few**.
Ex: We've **very little** time.
He has **very few** friends.
- **A few** và **A little** có thể được bổ nghĩa bởi **only**. Tuy nhiên "**only a little**" và "**only a few**" lại bao hàm ý phủ định.
Ex: Hurry up, we have **only a little** time. We have **little** time.
The village is very small. There are **only a few** houses. There are **few** houses.

(C) Deduction for the present (Suy luận cho sự việc ở hiện tại)

Muốn diễn tả ý chắc chắn về một sự việc ở hiện tại qua suy luận ta dùng:

Must + V (infinitive) : Chắc hẳn là ...

Ex: There's Mr. Brown's car here. He **must** be at the office.

(Có xe của ông Brown ở đây. Ông ấy chắc hẳn là có mặt ở văn phòng)

Tom looks sad. He **must** get bad news.

(Tom trông buồn quá. Chắc hẳn anh ấy nhận tin xấu)

(D) Sentence structure with Make (Mẫu câu với Make)

1/ **Make + Obj + Adjective**

Ex: Eating a lot of sweets can **make** you **ill**.

(Ăn quá nhiều đồ ngọt có thể làm bạn bệnh.)

2/ **Make + Obj + Verb (infinitive without To)**
 khiến / làm / buộc ai làm gì

Ex: His parents **make** him **study** harder.

(Đố mẹ cậu ấy buộc cậu ấy học chăm hơn)

The sad movies **made** me **cry**. (Bộ phim buồn làm tôi khóc)

UNIT 12

LET'S EAT TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. a. fork | b. work | c. pork | d. born |
| 2. a. stop | b. both | c. drop | d. not |
| 3. a. can | b. call | c. ceiling | d. cold |
| 4. a. climb | b. fix | c. mix | d. six |
| 5. a. fine | b. line | c. mine | d. police |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. The meat of a pig is .
a. beef b. pork c. chicken d. lamb
7. The meat of a cow
a. lamb b. chicken c. beef d. pork
8. What would you like for dinner? There is chicken, lamb, pork.
a. food b. fish c. vegetables d. meat
9. Oh, I don't like port.
a. I don't like, too b. Either do I
c. Neither do I d. So don't I
10. Let's some beef.
a. have b. having c. had d. to have
11. What will we have? There are peas, carrots and spinach.
a. food b. vegetables c. fruits d. fish
12. I hate carrots and I don't like peas.
a. too b. so c. neither d. either
13. What about cucumbers and cabbage? I like them.
a. So do I b. I do, too c. Me, too d. All a, b, c
14. We need some . Shall we buy a pineapple?
a. fruits b. vegetables c. sweets d. meat
15. The pineapples are not ripe. are the bananas.
a. So b. Either c. Neither d. Both
16. Let's buy a papaya then. It so nice.
a. look b. looks c. is looking d. looked
17. Ok. It's ripe, and it good.
a. smells b. smelling c. to smell d. smelt

35. 'I come to the airport with you?' 'That would be nice.'
a. Do b. Would c. Could d. Shall
36. 'Do you mind if I open the window?' 'No, of course not.'
a. Could b. Do c. Will d. May
37. A tourist is going to ask you _____ help.
a. for b. with c. in d. about
38. Vegetables are good but you _____ wash them well.
a. have b. ought c. should d. may
39. Eat the food you enjoy, but don't have _____.
a. many b. too many c. too much d. lot of
40. Nam didn't watch the film last night, but I _____.
a. didn't b. do c. don't d. did

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. I feel terrible! I have an awfully stomachache.
a b c d
42. Vegetables often have dirt from the farm in them.
a b c d
43. Don't eat too many fat, sugar and salt.
a b c d
44. Tom was sick. He was absent of the class yesterday.
a b c d
45. Don't come to work while you are better.
a b c d
46. I like watching the game shows on TV and neither do my friends.
a b c d
47. My brother is good at English than I am.
a b c d
48. The doctor advised him to take exercise at least twice for week.
a b c d
49. I don't have to get up early tomorrow because it was a holiday.
a b c d
50. Football is one of the most popular sport in the world.
a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

Supermarkets

Today, supermarkets are found in almost every large city (51) the world. But the first supermarket (52) opened only fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen.

A supermarket is (53) from other types of stores in several ways. In supermarkets, goods are placed (54) open shelves. The customers choose (55) they want and take them to the check-out counter. This means that (56) employees (nhân công) are required than in other stores.

The way products are displayed (chưng bày) is another difference (57) supermarkets and many other types of stores. For (58) in supermarkets there (59) usually a display of small inexpensive items just in (60) of the check-out counter: candies, chocolate, magazines, cheap books and so on.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 51. a. in | b. on | c. over | d. at |
| 52. a. is | b. was | c. are | d. were |
| 53. a. same | b. as | c. different | d. like |
| 54. a. in | b. of | c. at | d. on |
| 55. a. what | b. where | c. when | d. how |
| 56. a. few | b. fewer | c. little | d. less |
| 57. a. among | b. of | c. between | d. about |
| 58. a. so on | b. this | c. that | d. example |
| 59. a. is | b. are | c. was | d. were |
| 60. a. back | b. front | c. behind | d. opposite |

End of test

UNIT 13

ACTIVITIES

GRAMMAR POINTS.

I ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (*Tính từ và phó từ*)

(A) **Adjectives** (*Tính từ*) là một từ bổ nghĩa cho các danh từ hay đại từ. Tính từ không thay đổi dạng, trừ các tính từ chỉ thị (*demonstrative adjectives*) **this these that those**

Ex An intelligent student

This book is good. **These** books are good

That pencil is long. **Those** pencils are long

Positions of adjectives (*Vị trí của tính từ*)

- 1) Đặt trước danh từ hoặc sau danh từ nếu là nhóm từ tính từ.
- 2) Đặt sau động từ liên kết (**linking verbs**) như **be, become** (*trở nên*), **appear** (*xuất hiện*), **look** (*trông có vẻ*), **feel** (*cảm thấy*), **seem** (*dường như*), **taste** (*có vị*), **sound** (*nghe có vẻ*), ...

Ex This soup **taste** delicious. (*Món canh này ngon*)

Tom **looks** happy. (*Tom có vẻ vui*)

(B) **Adverbs** (*Phó từ*)

- 1) **Phó từ** là từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ, tính từ hay phó từ khác.

Ex He works **carefully**. (Bổ nghĩa cho động từ, đứng sau động từ)
(*Anh ấy làm việc cẩn thận*)

She runs **very** quickly. (Bổ nghĩa cho phó từ, đứng trước phó từ)
(*Cô ấy chạy rất nhanh*)

They are **really** good students. (Bổ nghĩa cho tính từ, đứng trước tính từ)
(*Họ thật sự là những học sinh giỏi*)

2) **Forms of Adverbs** (*Dạng của phó từ*)

Các phó từ chỉ thê cách (**adverbs of manner**) được thành lập bằng cách thêm hậu tố từ **-ly** vào tính từ

[Adjective + -ly > Adverb of Manner]

Ex slow – slowly ; quick – quickly ; careful – carefully

*Notes

- 1) Tính từ tận cùng là -y, đi trước là một phụ âm, ta đổi -y thành i rồi thêm -ly.

Ex: happy – happily ; lazy – lazily ; easy – easily

2) Tính từ tận cùng là **-ble / -ple**, ta bỏ **e**, thêm **-ly**.

Ex: noble – nobly ; simple – simply

3) Một số tính từ có dạng phó từ giống nhau như hard, fast, late, long. Phó từ của good là well.

Ex: a **long** dress

He stayed there **long**.

She is a **good** swimmer. She swims **well**.

II – REVISION MODAL VERBS (Ôn tập trợ động từ khiếm khuyết)

(A) Các trợ động từ khiếm khuyết trong tiếng Anh là

Present	Past	Tương đương	Nghĩa
Can	Could	Be able to	Có thể, được
May	Might	Be allowed to...	được phép
Shall	Should	Will perhaps ...	
Will	Would	To have to	phải, nên
Must	Must, had to	Wish, want	muốn
Ought to	Ought to	To have to	phải (nhiệm vụ)

(B) Các đặc điểm của trợ động từ khiếm khuyết

1) Không bao giờ có **-s** dù chia với ngôi thứ ba số ít.

Ex: She **can** speak English. (*Cô ấy biết nói tiếng Anh*)

He **must** come here now. (*Nó phải đến đây*)

2) Trừ **ought to**, tất cả các động từ khiếm khuyết khác không có **To** theo sau. Động từ theo sau là động từ chính trong câu phải ở dạng nguyên mẫu (*infinitive*)

S + Modal verb + main verb (infinitive) + object

Ex You should see a doctor. (Bạn nên đi bác sĩ)

3) Không có dạng hiện tại phân từ (*V-ing*) nên không bao giờ được dùng ở thì tiếp diễn.

4) Dạng phủ định (*negative*), ta thêm **Not** sau trợ động từ khiếm khuyết.

S + Modal verb + Not + main verb (infinitive) + object

Ex I cannot / can't swim fast. (Tôi không bơi nhanh được)

Chú ý cannot – can't – kant /

will not – won't – wount
shall not – shan't – fant
ought not to – oughtn't to – 'otnt tu

5) Dạng câu hỏi

(Wh_ word) + Modal verb + Subject + Main verb + Object ...?

Ex What should we do now? (*Chúng ta làm gì bây giờ?*)

Can he speak Chinese? – Yes, he can speak it well.

(*Anh ấy có biết nói tiếng Trung Quốc không? – Có, anh ấy nói tiếng đó giỏi lắm*)

C) Modals

(1) **Should – ought to** (*nên*) dùng để diễn tả lời khuyên.

Ex: You **should / ought to** go to bed early. You **shouldn't** stay up late. It's not good for your health.

(*Bạn nên đi ngủ sớm. Bạn không nên thức khuya, nó không tốt cho sức khỏe của bạn*)

(2) **Must** (*phải*) chỉ sự bắt buộc có tính chu quan của người nói.

Ex: Doctor "You **must** give up smoking, Mr John" (*Bác sĩ nói với ông John "Ông phải bỏ hút thuốc ông John ạ"*)

(3) **Mustn't** (*không được phép*) chỉ sự cấm đoán

Ex: Students **mustn't** eat and drink in class.

(*Học sinh không được ăn uống trong lớp*)

D) Structure with "Would you like ...?"

Would you like ...? diễn tả lời mời

Would you like + to-infinitive ...? = Mời bạn làm gì ...

Would you like + Noun ...? Mời bạn dùng (ăn uống)...

Ex: **Would you like** some tea? – Yes, please. / – No, thanks.

(*Mời bạn uống trà nhé?*)

(– Vâng, cho tôi xin / Dạ thôi, cảm ơn.)

Would you like to go to the cinema with me?

Yes, I'd love to / I'd like to. – I'm sorry. I'm afraid I can't.

(*Mời bạn đi xem phim với tôi nhé?*)

- Vâng, tôi thích lắm.

- Xin lỗi / Tiếc quá. Tôi e rằng tôi không đi được.)

UNIT 13

ACTIVITIES TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. a. riding | b. writing | c. liking | d. mixing |
| 2. a. earned | b. washed | c. played | d. listened |
| 3. a. mean | b. weather | c. head | d. ready |
| 4. a. put | b. push | c. butter | d. sugar |
| 5. a. chair | b. cheap | c. child | d. chemist |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. A recent survey of teenagers in the USA had some _____ results.
a. surprise b. surprising c. surprised d. surprises
7. There are different sports _____ at my school.
a. active b. actions c. activities
8. I only _____ part in one club called "walking for fun".
a. get b. have c. do d. take
9. Last year there _____ a district walking competition for school children.
a. is b. has c. was d. had
10. My school team _____ the first prize.
a. won b. did c. bought d. came
11. Everyone was so happy and _____ to keep this activity.
a. wanted b. wished c. asked d. all a, b, c
12. They organized the WFT _____ everybody wished to keep it.
a. therefore b. because c. so d. but
13. I walk to work every day and so _____ my brother.
a. do b. is c. did d. does
14. The _____ activity of the club is a 5km walk to the beach on Sunday morning.
a. often b. always c. regular d. seldom
15. Another activity _____ a walk-to-school day.
a. is b. has c. gets d. makes
16. It _____ every Wednesday.
a. happened b. is happening c. happens d. happen
17. We walk to school instead of _____ motorbike or bicycle trips
a. take b. taking c. took d. to take

8. Members _____ near school volunteer to do so.
a. live b. lives c. are living d. living
9. _____ is it from the school to the beach? It's about 5 km.
a. How far b. How long c. How much d. How many
10. The weather is _____ today than yesterday.
a. much better b. very better c. too better d. more better
11. Summer is _____ than Autumn.
a. hot b. hotter c. more hot d. hottest
12. My watch is slow and _____ is my sister's.
a. either b. too c. neither d. so
13. Would you like _____ table tennis, John?
a. to play b. playing c. to do d. doing
14. I'd like to, but I can't. I have _____ homework.
a. many b. any c. some d. a
15. I _____ finish my homework before I play table tennis.
a. have b. must c. ought d. can
16. Ok, I will wait _____ you.
a. with b. about c. to d. for
17. It will _____ me a few more minutes to finish.
a. take b. get c. ask d. give
18. _____ I borrow your table tennis paddle?
a. Can b. Could c. May d. All a, b, c
19. Sure, I have a _____ one. Here you are.
a. extra b. spare c. free d. part
30. Summer is on its way. Summer _____.
a. come b. came c. is coming d. to come
31. He's a good football player. He plays football _____.
a. good b. nice c. well d. bad
32. My father is a _____ driver. He always drives carefully.
a. low b. careless c. bad d. careful
33. Tom is a fast runner. He runs very _____.
a. fast b. fastly c. quick d. hard
34. When you are in the swimming pool, play _____ and listen to the pool lifeguard _____.
a. safe / careful b. safely / careful
c. safe / carefully d. safely / carefully
35. _____! The water here is very deep.
a. Be careful b. Take advice c. Foresight d. Care

36. I don't understand. Please speak a little more
 a. slow b. slowly c. slower d. slower
37. I don't like cats, and
 a. neither my wife b. my wife doesn't, either
 c. my wife, too d. so doesn't my wife
38. Tim made a lot of mistakes in his writing. He wrote
 a. careful b. careless c. carefully d. carelessly
39. Please drive _____ : you're making me nervous.
 a. slow b. more slow c. slowly d. slower
40. Be _____, please. The baby is asleep.
 a. very quiet b. quietly c. very quiet d. too quiet

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. He felt very happily living in that family.
 a b c d
42. There are different sports activities at my school but I only
 a b c
 participate on one club.
 d
43. Everybody were so happy and wished to keep walking activity.
 a b c d
44. The number of participants increasing every week.
 a b c d
45. Members live near school volunteer to walk instead of going by
 a b c d
 motorbike.
46. Walking is a fun, easily and inexpensive activity.
 a b c d
47. People of all ages and ables can enjoy this activity.
 a b c d
48. We can learn more about the undersea world thanks for Jaques
 a b c d
 Cousteau's invention.

49. It's easier to learn swimming when we are young.

- a b c d

50. You should swim with an adult and among the red and yellow flags.

- a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

<A>

Sports

There are two main kinds of sports: team sports and individual sports. (51) sports are such sports. (52) baseball, basketball and volleyball. Team sports require two separate teams. The teams play against each other. They compete against each other (53) order to get the best score. (54) example in a football game, if team A gets 7 points and team B gets 3 points team A (55) the game. Team sports are sometimes called competitive sports.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 51. a. Team | b. Group | c. Pair | d. Couple |
| 52. a. like | b. as | c. same | d. so |
| 53. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. to |
| 54. a. Of | b. For | c. In | d. By |
| 55. a. wins | b. loses | c. has | d. gets |

Football

Football seems to be the most popular game in England. Young and old people are all fond of watching it. Important matches often take place at weekends. As soon as the game begins, people start shouting and cheering for one side or the other. Some even begin throwing things and fighting. They only stop doing those things when the game finishes.

56. What is the most popular game in England?

- a. Football b. Basketball c. Volleyball d. Baseball

57. What are people fond of?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a. playing football | b. watching football |
| c. betting football | d. laughing at football |

58. When do important matches take places?
- a. at nights
 - b. at noons
 - c. at the end of months
 - d. at weekends
59. What do people start doing?
- a. laughing at one side
 - b. fighting against one side
 - c. throwing stones at one side
 - d. shouting and cheering for one side
60. When do they stop doing those things?
- a. When the game begins.
 - b. When the second half starts.
 - c. When the game finishes.
 - d. After the first half.

End of Test

UNIT 14 FREE TIME FUN

GRAMMAR POINTS.

I - Reciprocal pronouns (Đại từ ho tương)

1) **Each other** (lần nhau) dùng cho hai người, hai con vật

Ex: Tom looked at Mary. Mary looked at Tom.

They looked at **each other**.

(Tom nhìn Mary. Mary nhìn Tom) → Họ nhìn nhau

Hoa writes letters to Tim. Tim writes letters to Hoa.

They write to **each other**.

(Hoa viết thư cho Tim. Tim viết thư cho Hoa)

Họ viết thư cho nhau

2) **One another** (lần nhau) khi có hơn hai người, hai con vật.

Ex: Our neighbours often help **one another**

(Những người hàng xóm của chúng tôi thường giúp đỡ lẫn nhau)

Brothers and sisters in the family should love and help **one another**

(Anh chị em trong gia đình phải thương yêu giúp đỡ lẫn nhau)

II - Like - Prefer (Thích - Thích hơn)

(A) Like (thích)

1)

S + **like** + Noun / Gerund (V-ing) enjoy ưa thích ... (có tính lâu dài)

Ex: My father **likes tea and coffee**. (Ba tôi thích uống trà và cà phê)

We **like going swimming**. It's our hobby

(Chúng tôi thích đi bơi. Đó là thú tiêu khiển của chúng tôi)

2)

S + **like** + to - infinitive thích làm gì trong một hoàn cảnh nào hay có sự lựa chọn điều chúng ta nghĩ là tốt để làm.

Ex: I **like to have** a picnic today. The weather is wonderful

(Tôi thích đi dã ngoại hôm nay. Thời tiết tuyệt vời đấy)

Mary doesn't **like to live** alone. She is afraid of being robbed

(Mary không thích ở một mình. Cô ấy sợ bị cướp)

3) **Would like ...** want dùng để bày tỏ ý cần hay muốn gì một cách lịch sự.

Ex: I'd **like** a cup of coffee, please. (Tôi mong, họ tôi một tách cà phê)

- **Would you like + noun?** dùng để mời ai (ăn uống) gì

Ex: **Would you like some wine?** (Mời bạn dùng chút rượu vang nhé.)

- **Would you like + to-infinitive ...?** mời ai làm gì

Ex: **Would you like to come** and have dinner with me this Saturday?
(Mời bạn đến dùng cơm tối với tôi thứ bảy này nhé.)

(B) To prefer (thích ... hơn)

- 1)

S + prefer + Noun₁ + to + Noun₂ <i>Thích (cái gì) hơn (cái gì)</i>
--

Ex: My sister **prefers meat to fish.** (Chị tôi thích thịt hơn cá)

- 2)

S + prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing <i>Thích (điều gì) hơn (điều gì)</i>
--

Ex: They **prefer going to the cinema to staying** at home.
(Họ thích đi xem phim hơn là ở nhà)

What do you **prefer**? **Reading** or watching TV?
(Bạn thích điều gì hơn? Đọc báo hay xem tivi?)

- 3)

S+would prefer+to-infinitive+rather than+bare infinitive <i>Thích làm gì hơn làm gì</i>

Ex: They'd **prefer to go the cinema rather than stay** at home tonight.
(Họ thích đi xem phim hơn là ở nhà tối nay)

I'd **prefer to live in the city rather than (live) in the countryside.**
(Tôi thích sống ở thành phố hơn là (sống) ở miền quê)

- 4)

S + would prefer / prefer + to-infinitive <i>Thích làm gì hơn</i>

Ex: Tom doesn't like TV. He'd **prefer to do** other things.
(Tom không thích truyền hình. Anh ấy thích là những việc khác hơn)

I **prefer to listen to music.** It's raining outside.
(Tôi thích nghe nhạc hơn. Bên ngoài trời đang mưa.)

UNIT 14

FREE TIME FUN TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a. beds | b. books | c. students | d. coughs |
| 2. a. filled | b. played | c. landed | d. repaired |
| 3. a. vine | b. live | c. fine | d. nice |
| 4. a. neat | b. bread | c. each | d. dream |
| 5. a. eat | b. bag | c. ran | d. late |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Would you like to have _____ at my house tonight?
a. breakfast b. lunch c. dinner d. supper
7. My aunt and uncle don't like TV. They prefer _____ other things.
a. do b. to do c. doing d. both b and c
8. During dinner, we talk _____ our day.
a. o b. with c. of d. about
9. Then we usually read and sometimes _____ a game of chess.
a. play b. do c. make d. get
10. That sounds _____.
a. sore b. bored c. boring d. to be bored
11. Come early so we can watch the cartoon program _____.
a. each other b. one another c. ourselves d. together
12. What time is it _____?
a. on b. in c. at d. by
13. Do you often _____ TV, Mary? Oh, every night.
a. see b. look c. watch d. notice
14. _____ of programs do you like? Music and Film programs.
a. What b. What kinds c. Which d. How many
15. Are there any good _____ on TV tonight?
a. showings b. screens c. programs d. performances
16. There is the program "At home on Sunday" on _____ 8 o'clock.
a. n b. at c. about d. to
17. What time is it now?
a. It's a quarter to eight b. It's eight cents
c. I don't have time d. It's not very long

18. Every day Mark watches TV for an hour. It's his
 a. favorite program b. time-table
 c. favorite show d. hobby
19. It's relaxing to do something for fun in your time.
 a. spare b. extra c. rest d. pleasure
20. She went to the movie of doing her homework.
 a. in spite b. because c. instead d. lacking
21. I never watch the news program days.
 a. for b. these c. some d. few
22. They arrived at the destination .
 a. safe b. in safe c. with safe d. safely
23. A car is than a motorbike.
 a. expensive b. much expensive
 c. more much expensive d. much more expensive
24. Look at these two bicycles. Which do you ?
 a. like best b. like more than
 c. prefer d. like most
25. He has to work to support his family.
 a. difficultly b. hard c. fast d. well
26. Jim was absent from school yesterday and Ken.
 a. so is b. neither is c. so was d. neither was
27. I like to watch programs teenagers in other countries.
 a. about b. of c. by d. with
28. I don't really like watching sports. I taking part in them.
 a. want b. need c. hope d. prefer
29. There are some programs for young people, but they are not .
 a. excite b. exciting c. excited d. to excite
30. That's because older people make them. They don't know .
 a. what do we like b. who will we like
 c. what we like d. which do we like
31. Bill Morris always does his work slowly, carefully and .
 a. good b. better c. best d. well
32. They always watch TV a few hours the morning.
 a. in / in b. for / for c. for / in d. in / for
33. This exercise is completely different the one we
 did yesterday.
 a. from b. with c. about d. of

34. Don't drink so much coffee. It's bad _____ your stomach.
a. by b. to c. for d. on
35. Be careful or you _____.
a. are falling b. fell c. may fall d. falling
36. He decided _____ the house himself.
a. repaints b. to repaint c. repainting d. repaint
37. You _____ watch so much TV.
a. Don't need b. ought not c. don't have d. shouldn't
38. Each of the children _____ a lot of toys.
a. has b. have c. having d. is having
39. We fell asleep because the film was _____.
a. bored b. bore c. being bore d. boring
40. I can't want much sugar in my coffee. Just _____, please.
a. few b. little c. a little d. a few

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. I can listen to the news in the radio every morning.
a b c d
42. The programs I want to hear is from countries far and near.
a b c d
43. In some contests, TV viewers can answer questions on mail.
a b c d
44. We usually read or playing chess after dinner.
a b c d
45. Imports are foreigner series such as "Sherlock Holmes".
a b c d
46. Most imports including police and hospital series.
a b c d
47. They show ordinarily characters and how they live.
a b c d
48. The accident happened because the bus driver ignores a warning light.
a b c d
49. He had to do his writing again because he did so many mistakes.
a b c d

50. I'm never boring when I learn English.

a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

Television

A Scotsman, John Logie Baird, transmitted (truyền đi) the first television picture (51) 25 October, 1825, the first thing (52) television was a cat from the office (53) to Baird's workroom in London. In 1927 Baird sent pictures (54) London to Glasgow. (55) 1928 he sent pictures to Paris and also produced the first colour TV pictures.

Nowadays television is the (56) form of entertainment. People of all ages use it to entertain (57) for an average (mức trung bình) of 4 hours a day. (58) television has a powerful influence (ảnh hưởng mạnh mẽ) on its (59), especially children. Scientists (60) that children can be affected a lot by watching TV constantly (liên tục).

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 51. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. of |
| 52. a. on | b. at | c. from | d. by |
| 53. a. by | b. opposite | c. next | d. near |
| 54. a. to | b. about | c. by | d. from |
| 55. a. in | b. on | c. at | d. of |
| 56. a. popular | b. more popular | c. most popular | d. All a, b, c |
| 57. a. himself | b. herself | c. itself | d. themselves |
| 58. a. But | b. So | c. And | d. Or |
| 59. a. seers | b. watchers | c. viewers | d. goers |
| 60. a. say | b. talk | c. tell | d. speak |

End of test

UNIT 15

GOING OUT

GRAMMAR POINTS.

(A) Sentences structures with Spend and Waste (Cấu trúc câu với *Spend* (trai qua - bỏ ra) và *Waste* (phung phí))

1)	S +	spend waste	+	Time Money	on + noun
		Chiêu xài tiền		thời gian	cho việc gì
		Phung phí			

Ex: George often **wastes** a lot of time **on** video games.

(George thường phung phí thì giờ vào trò chơi video)

Alice **spends** a lot of money **on** fashionable clothes.

(Alice tiêu nhiều tiền cho quần áo thời trang)

2)	S +	spend waste	+	time / money	V-ing
		Dành thì giờ / tiền bạc			để làm gì
		Phung phí thì giờ / tiền bạc			

Fx Ba usually **spends** 2 hours a day practising English.

(Ba thường để 2 tiếng đồng hồ mỗi ngày thực hành tiếng Anh)

He **wastes** a lot of money buying lottery tickets.

(Anh ấy phí nhiều tiền mua vé số)

(B) **Be/get used to + Noun/V-ing = quen với ...**

Fx: Mr Lam is a farmer. He **gets used to** getting up early everyday.

(Ông Lâm là một nông dân. Ông quen với việc dậy sớm mỗi ngày.)

Lan is from the countryside. She **isn't used to** the busy life in the city.

(Lan đến từ nông thôn. Cô không quen với cuộc sống nhộn nhịp ở thành phố)

(C) **Keep + object + Adjective**

Fx: The traffic **keeps** me awake at night.

(Tiếng còi xe cô làm tôi thao thức ban đêm)

Lan is a careful girl. She always **keeps** her house clean and tidy.

(Lan là cô gái cẩn thận. Cô luôn giữ nhà mình sạch sẽ và ngăn nắp)

UNIT 15

GOING OUT TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

1. a. sound b. doubt c. count d. would
2. a. busy b. but c. cut d. sun
3. a. both b. code c. lot d. note
4. a. looked b. stopped c. coughed d. moved
5. a. live b. sight c. kill d. sink

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. Millions of young people nowadays play video
a. matches b. shows c. games d. contests
7. The _____ of the games become very rich.
a. inventors b. discovers c. detector d. performers
8. Video games are good fun, but players must be
a. convenient b. careful c. careless d. excited
9. Don't spend much time on these games because video games can be
a. addictive b. familiar c. unfriendly d. boring
10. Players can become _____ or dizzy after spending a long time on the games.
a. angry b. upset c. boring d. tired
11. Children must take part in activities _____ others.
a. by b. from c. with d. to
12. All children should play _____.
a. in b. indoors c. out d. outdoors
13. They should be with people of their own _____.
a. years b. age c. height d. old
14. Children should spend only a small _____ of their free time playing video games.
a. part b. share c. piece d. slice
15. They _____ forget to do other things.
a. have to b. don't have to c. must d. mustn't
16. However, video can be very _____.
a. comfortable b. different c. useful d. familiar

17. Banks and stores use video cameras _____ the building.
 a. to protect b. to prevent c. to comfort d. take care
18. When there is a robbery, the police can _____ the video.
 a. search b. study c. look at d. watch
19. They can often _____ the robbers in this way.
 a. find b. look for c. identify d. decide
20. Video are also useful in _____. Many schools use them as a teaching aid.
 a. business b. education c. trade d. industry
21. You can learn a foreign _____ at home with the help of a video cassette recorder.
 a. subject b. skill c. language d. speech
22. Fast cars scare me and _____ motorbikes.
 a. so does b. so do c. neither does d. neither do
23. Videos are very _____ in the music industry.
 a. plentiful b. available c. social d. important
24. Before I moved here, I _____ in the country.
 a. live b. lived c. living d. am living
25. I knew all the people in my _____.
 a. place b. area c. town d. neighborhood
26. The village was quiet and there was only _____ traffic.
 a. a little b. little c. few d. a few
27. Which _____ you rather do : stay in or go out?
 a. do b. had c. would d. will
28. Good night! I _____ you tomorrow.
 a. am going to b. see c. am seeing d. will see
29. I'm afraid you will _____ wait a long time.
 a. have to b. be to c. must d. should
30. How long _____ to be a typist? I took a six-month course.
 a. are you studying b. did you studied
 c. did you study d. do you study
31. They invited _____ dinner with them.
 a. us for having b. us to have
 c. that we have d. our having
32. It's a beautiful day, would you like to go _____?
 a. to fish b. to fishing c. for fishing d. fishing

33. Could you tell me _____ is it from here to the next bus stop?
About 50 meters.
a. how long b. how much c. how far d. how often
34. _____ is four miles from the city center to the train station.
a. It b. Such c. There d. That
35. _____ you pass me the sugar, please?
a. May b. Will c. Should d. Shall
36. Did you walk or come _____ car?
a. with b. in c. by d. through
37. _____ the students are studying hard for the coming exam.
a. Most b. Most of c. Most of all d. Almost
38. They are staying at a _____
a. fifty-rooms hotel b. hotel fifty-rooms
c. fifty-room hotel d. hotel of fifty-room
39. She _____ fifteen years old tomorrow.
a. is b. is going to c. will be d. has
40. It takes half _____ hour to walk from here to the station.
a. the b. a c. an d. for

III. Identifying mistakes

Choose the underline word or phrase that is incorrect.

Chọn từ hay nhóm từ được gạch dưới không đúng.

41. You can't get to know all your neighbors. There are too much.
a b c d
42. Video games are good fun but players must be carefully.
a b c d
43. Doctors think all children should take part in outdoors activities with their friends.
a b c d
44. I live near a busy road. Sometimes the noise keeps I awake at night.
a b c d
45. There are cars, motorbikes and bikes coming from every directions.
a b c d
46. The village was quietly and the air was fresh.
a b c d
47. Staying at home would be better than go out tonight.
a b c d

48. When I moved into my new flat, I saw many furniture in it.

a b c d

49. She began to go out more oftener in the evening.

a b c d

50. Sometimes she visited her friends and they played table tennis each other.

d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

Summer

Summer in England is the best season of all. The sky is _ (51) and blue. The sun shines _ (52) . But it is not pleasant to go out at noon (53) _ the sun dazzles our eyes (làm lóa mắt).

The air is generally dry. It is very pleasant to _ (54) _ a walk in the morning, when the country is cool, or again in the evening _ (55) _ the sunshine is not so hot, and the moon _ (56) _ above the horizon (chân trời).

_ (57) _ beautiful a summer night in England is! It is really beautiful _ (58) _ the countryside. High in the sky, there is the moon (59) _ sheds its silver light together _ (60) _ thousands of little stars twinkling and twinkling (lấp lánh).

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 51. a. clean | b. cleanly | c. clear | d. clearly |
| 52. a. bright | b. brightly | c. light | d. lightly |
| 53. a. because | b. so | c. but | d. and |
| 54. a. get | b. take | c. make | d. do |
| 55. a. while | b. after | c. before | d. when |
| 56. a. rises | b. to rise | c. rising | d. rose |
| 57. a. How | b. What | c. Which | d. Who |
| 58. a. at | b. on | c. in | d. of |
| 59. a. who | b. which | c. whom | d. whose |
| 60. a. from | b. by | c. of | d. with |

End of test

UNIT 16 PEOPLE AND PLACES

GRAMMAR POINTS.

Like – Prefer (*Thích – Thích hơn*)

(A) **Like** (*thích*)

1)

S + like + Noun / Gerund (V-ing) enjoy <i>ta</i> <i>thích ... (có tính lâu dài)</i>
--

Ex: My father **likes tea and coffee**.

(*Ba tôi thích uống trà và cà phê*)

We **like going** swimming. It's our hobby.

(*Chúng tôi thích đi bơi. Đó là thú tiêu khiển của chúng tôi*)

2)

S + like + to - infinitive

- thích làm gì trong một

hoàn cảnh nào hay có sự lựa

chọn điều chúng ta nghĩ là tốt để làm.

Ex: I **like to have** a picnic today. The weather is wonderful.

(*Tôi thích đi cắm trại hôm nay. Thời tiết tuyệt vời quá*)

Mary doesn't **like to live** alone. She is afraid of being robbed.

(*Mary không thích ở một mình. Cô ấy sợ bị cướp*)

3) Would like ... want dùng để bày tỏ ý cần hay muốn gì một cách lịch sự.

Ex: I'd **like** a cup of coffee, please.

(*Vui lòng cho tôi một tách cà phê*)

• **Would you like + noun?** : dùng để mời ai (*ăn/uống*) gì

Ex: **Would you like** some wine?

(*Mời bạn dùng chút rượu vang nhé.*)

• **Would you like + to-infinitive ...?** : mời ai làm gì

Ex: **Would you like to come** and have dinner with me this Saturday?

(*Mời bạn đến dùng cơm tối với tôi thứ bảy này nhé.*)

(B) To prefer (thích ... hơn)

1)

S + prefer + Noun₁ + to + Noun₂ <i>Thích (cái gì) hơn (cái gì)</i>
--

Ex: My sister **prefers meat to fish**. (*Chị tôi thích thịt hơn cá*)

2)

S + prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing <i>Thích (điều gì) hơn (điều gì)</i>
--

Ex: They **prefer going to the cinema to staying** at home.
(*Họ thích đi xem phim hơn là ở nhà*)

What do you **prefer**? **Reading** or watching TV?
(*Bạn thích điều gì hơn? Đọc báo hay xem tivi?*)

3)

S+would prefer+to-infinitive+rather than+bare infinitive <i>Thích làm gì hơn làm gì</i>

Ex: They'd **prefer to go to the cinema rather than stay** at home tonight.
(*Họ thích đi xem phim hơn là ở nhà tối nay*)

I'd **prefer to live in the city rather than (live) in the countryside**.
(*Tôi thích sống ở thành phố hơn là (sống) ở miền quê*)

4)

S + would prefer / prefer + to-infinitive <i>Thích làm gì hơn</i>

Ex: Tom doesn't like TV. He'd **prefer to do** other things.

(*Tom không thích truyền hình. Anh ấy thích là những việc khác hơn*)

I **prefer to listen to music**. It's raining outside.

(*Tôi thích nghe nhạc hơn. Bên ngoài trời đang mưa.*)

UNIT 16 PEOPLE AND PLACES

TEST

I. Pronunciation

Chọn một từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với các từ kia.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. <u>a</u> go | b. <u>a</u> wake | c. <u>a</u> gain | d. <u>a</u> ble |
| 2. a. <u>w</u> ell | b. <u>p</u> retty | c. <u>b</u> ell | d. <u>s</u> nell |
| 3. a. <u>d</u> oor | b. <u>p</u> oor | c. <u>c</u> ore | d. <u>b</u> orn |
| 4. a. <u>b</u> ar | b. <u>d</u> are | c. <u>c</u> are | d. <u>s</u> hare |
| 5. a. <u>k</u> ind | b. <u>n</u> ine | c. <u>s</u> ign | d. <u>s</u> in |

II. Choose the right word or phrase that best completes the sentence

(Chọn từ hay nhóm từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn chỉnh câu)

6. My uncle is a pilot. It's his job _____ here and there.
a. to fly b. to drive c. to ride d. to dive
7. He _____ me postcards every time he goes away.
a. keeps b. takes c. sends d. brings
8. So I have _____ postcards and stamps from all those cities.
a. both b. together c. each other d. altogether
9. Can I see the _____? - Sure. I'll bring my stamp album to school tomorrow.
a. photos b. postcards c. copies d. stamps
10. They'd like _____ many different places.
a. to come b. to visit c. to go d. to fly
11. South-East Asia has many tourist _____.
a. attracts b. attracting c. attractions d. attracted
12. If you are interested in history, you could visit _____ monuments.
a. ancient b. modern c. new d. different
13. You may be interested in the _____ of different cultures
a. rules b. laws c. traditions d. All a, b, c
14. I'd like to see the shadow puppet _____ in Indonesia.
a. displays b. work c. plays d. shows
15. During the shows, you can listen to and enjoy _____ music.
a. old b. traditional c. ancient d. typical
16. You may prefer the ocean. There are thousands of kilometers of _____.
a. beaches b. shores c. roads d. coast
17. You can _____ and sunbathe at the seaside every day.
a. go b. walk c. swim d. run

18. You can dive and _____ colorful corals and fish.
a. look b. watch c. visit d. admire
19. You can go boating and _____
a. sail b. to sail c. sailing d. sailed
20. You can enjoy a _____ outdoor life
a. healthy b. wonderful c. colorful d. both a, b
21. They go to Thailand. So Thailand is their _____
a. attraction b. destination c. departure d. place
22. After Tom left school, he started to _____ a job.
a. look at b. look for c. look after d. look like
23. New York, Tokyo and Paris are all _____
a. big cities b. capital cities c. central cities d. in Europe
24. Would you mind turning the fan on?
a. Yes, please b. No, thank you c. Not at all d. No, I'm not
25. Let's go to the pop concert at New College.
a. All right b. You're going c. We go d. We will
26. Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow? - _____
a. Yes, I do b. Yes, I would
c. Yes, I like d. Yes, I'm going there
27. Shall we go out tonight? - _____
a. Yes, we go b. Yes, we can
c. Yes, let's d. Yes, we are
28. I want to see Dalat even more _____ Vung Tau.
a. to b. as c. than d. of
29. Where would you like to go for a holiday? - I'd like to go to Ha Long Bay _____ of all.
a. much b. more c. most d. the most
30. I don't like the classical music. - _____
a. And I don't like b. I don't, too
c. I don't, neither d. I don't, either
31. You had better _____ harder for the final exam.
a. study b. to study c. studying d. studied
32. The train will arrive _____ Hai Phong _____ 8 pm.
a. on / on b. at / at c. in / at d. in / in
33. Please lock the door when you _____
a. will leave b. leave c. left d. leaving

50. My grandma is seventy years old but she is still in well health.

a b c d

IV. Reading Comprehension.

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

(Đọc đoạn văn sau đây và chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất)

The Great Wall of China

In the country of China, there is a wall that is 1,500 miles (51). It is called the Great Wall of China. It winds uphill and down, through valleys and mountains. (52) inch of this 1,500-mile wall was made (53) hand.

The Great Wall of China was made many years (54). The people of China made (55) to keep out their enemies. There (56) watch towers all along the way. The wall is made of brick and earth. It is (57) and wide on top. People can walk (58) the top as if it were a road.

It is said that it (59) ten years to build one part of this wall.
(60) Other defense line has ever been made as long as the Great Wall
of China.

Notes: to wind - chạy quanh co, ngoằn ngoèo
watch tower - tháp canh
defense line - phòng tuyến, tuyến phòng thủ

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 51. a. long | b. length | b. high | d. height |
| 52. a. Each | b. Every | c. All | d. Both a. b |
| 53. a. of | b. by | c. with | d. to |
| 54. a. away | b. before | c. ago | d. after |
| 55. a. I | b. they | c. them | d. his |
| 56. a. is | b. has | c. have | d. are |
| 57. a. height | b. high | c. deep | d. depth |
| 58. a. along | b. beside | c. inside | d. outside |
| 59. a. takes | b. took | c. taking | d. to take |
| 60. a. Not | b. None | c. No | d. All a, b, c |

End of test

Answer Key

Unit 1

1. d	11. a	21. c	31. b	41. b → on	51. a
2. b	12. b	22. d	32. c	42. b → is it	52. b
3. c	13. c	23. b	33. a	43. d → from	53. b
4. a	14. d	24. a	34. d	44. c → talking	54. c
5. d	15. a	25. c	35. b	45. b → is	55. d
6. a	16. b	26. c	36. d	46. a → Is	56. a
7. d	17. c	27. b	37. c	47. a → What	57. b
8. b	18. d	28. a	38. b	48. c → does	58. c
9. c	19. a	29. c	39. a	49. c → is	59. b
10. d	20. b	30. d	40. c	50. c → much	60. d

Unit 2

1. c	11. b	21. b	31. a	41. a → on	51. a
2. a	12. d	22. d	32. d	42. c → talking	52. b
3. b	13. c	23. c	33. b	43. b → is it	53. c
4. d	14. a	24. b	34. c	44. a → What's	54. d
5. d	15. b	25. c	35. d	45. c → are	55. a
6. b	16. c	26. a	36. b	46. a → would	56. c
7. a	17. d	27. d	37. a	47. d → their	57. c
8. c	18. a	28. b	38. c	48. d → both of	58. b
9. d	19. a	29. d	39. c	49. c → about	59. a
10. a	20. c	30. c	40. d	50. c → of	60. d

Unit 3

1. d	11. d	21. b	31. b	41. b → He	51. c
2. b	12. b	22. a	32. c	42. d → her	52. b
3. a	13. d	23. c	33. d	43. c → at	53. a
4. c	14. a	24. d	34. d	44. c → because	54. b
5. d	15. b	25. c	35. b	45. b → fishing	55. b
6. b	16. c	26. b	36. c	46. a → are	56. a
7. c	17. d	27. a	37. c	47. c → going	57. c
8. a	18. a	28. c	38. d	48. a → at	58. a
9. b	19. c	29. d	39. a	49. b → goes	59. a
10. c	20. c	30. a	40. b	50. c → modern	60. b

Unit 4

1. d	11. b	21. b	31. b	41. d → has	51. c
2. b	12. d	22. c	32. c	42. d → by	52. b
3. c	13. d	23. d	33. d	43. d → next door	53. d
4. a	14. a	24. a	34. b	44. c → does	54. a
5. d	15. d	25. b	35. d	45. d → in	55. b
6. a	16. d	26. c	36. b → have	46. b	56. b
7. b	17. b	27. a	37. b → on	47. a	57. c
8. c	18. b	28. b	38. c → for	48. c	58. d
9. d	19. d	29. c	39. c → other	49. d	59. a
10. a	20. a	30. d	40. c → on	50. a	60. b

Unit 5

1. c	11. d	21. b	31. b	41. d → chatting	51. d
2. d	12. c	22. a	32. d	42. c → in	52. b
3. a	13. a	23. c	33. b	43. d → working	53. a
4. d	14. c	24. d	34. a	44. b → practises	54. c
5. b	15. c	25. a	35. c	45. d → are skipping	55. d
6. c	16. d	26. b	36. a	46. b → are	56. b
7. d	17. b	27. c	37. b	47. d → to relax	57. a
8. a	18. b	28. d	38. c	48. d → city center	58. c
9. c	19. d	29. c	39. d	49. b → do	59. d
10. f	20. c	30. a	40. a	50. b → much	60. b

Unit 6

1. d	11. b	21. b	31. b	41. a → singing	51. a
2. c	12. d	22. c	32. d	42. c → collector's	52. c
3. a	13. a	23. a	33. d	43. b → watches	53. b
4. a	14. d	24. c	34. c	44. c → reads	54. d
5. d	15. d	25. b	35. a	45. b → him	55. a
6. a	16. c	26. d	36. c	46. d → them	56. c
7. c	17. b	27. c	37. d	47. c → on	57. b
8. d	18. a	28. a	38. b	48. b → hard	58. a
9. a	19. c	29. d	39. d	49. b → go	59. c
10. c	20. d	30. c	40. b	50. a → At	60. d

Unit 7

1. a	11. b	21. a	31. d	41. b → is	51. c
2. d	12. b	22. c	32. a	42. b → have	52. b
3. b	13. d	23. b	33. b	43. d → is drinking	53. a
4. c	14. c	24. d	34. d	44. c → at	54. d
5. a	15. a	25. c	35. b	45. d → during	55. c
6. c	16. b	26. d	36. d	46. b → looking	56. b
7. d	17. d	27. a	37. b	47. d → is driving	57. c
8. d	18. b	28. d	38. d	48. b → takes	58. c
9. a	19. c	29. b	39. d	49. c → with	59. a
10. c	20. d	30. c	40. c	50. d → playing	60. b

Unit 8

1. d	11. d	21. c	31. b	41. b → reading	51. a
2. b	12. a	22. d	32. c	42. d → to	52. b
3. a	13. c	23. b	33. d	43. b → is it	53. d
4. d	14. b	24. c	34. b	44. c → minute	54. b
5. c	15. c	25. a	35. a	45. c → to do	55. a
6. b	16. a	26. b	36. c	46. c → well	56. b
7. c	17. d	27. d	37. d	47. b → to apply	57. c
8. d	18. b	28. d	38. a	48. b → inviting	58. d
9. b	19. c	29. a	39. b	49. b → has	59. a
10. a	20. b	30. c	40. d	50. b → after	60. b

Unit 9

1. c	11. a	21. c	31. c	41. d → soup	51. b
2. d	12. d	22. b	32. d	42. c → on	52. a
3. a	13. c	23. d	33. a	43. d → theirs	53. c
4. b	14. b	24. a	34. c	44. d → pound	54. d
5. d	15. a	25. d	35. a	45. d → birthday present	55. a
6. b	16. c	26. b	36. b	46. b → anybody	56. b
7. d	17. b	27. c	37. c	47. d → was	57. c
8. a	18. d	28. c	38. d	48. d → didn't	58. b
9. c	19. c	29. a	39. c	49. c → left	59. a
10. b	20. d	30. d	40. b	50. b → will	60. d

Unit 10

1. d	11. d	21. b	31. d	41. c → with	51. a
2. a	12. a	22. c	32. c	42. b → to look	52. b
3. c	13. b	23. c	33. b	43. b → to stay	53. a
4. b	14. c	24. a	34. b	44. c → what	54. d
5. d	15. d	25. d	35. b	45. b → iron	55. c
6. a	16. c	26. b	36. a	46. c → writing	56. a
7. c	17. a	27. d	37. c	47. c → with	57. b
8. d	18. b	28. c	38. c	48. d → had	58. c
9. b	19. c	29. a	39. d	49. b → of	59. c
10. c	20. d	30. b	40. b	50. b → worried	60. d

Unit 11

1. c	11. c	21. b	31. b	41. b → in	51. d
2. a	12. d	22. d	32. d	42. c → difference	52. b
3. d	13. c	23. a	33. c	43. d → at	53. c
4. b	14. d	24. c	34. d	44. c → boys	54. a
5. c	15. a	25. d	35. b	45. a → us	55. d
6. c	16. b	26. d	36. d	46. b → hour	56. b
7. c	17. c	27. a	37. c	47. b → went	57. a
8. d	18. a	28. b	38. d	48. b → were	58. b
9. c	19. b	29. c	39. a	49. c → about	59. c
10. a	20. b	30. a	40. b	50. c → to	60. a

Unit 12

1. d	11. b	21. d	31. c	41. c → awful	51. a
2. b	12. d	22. b	32. b	42. d → on	52. b
3. c	13. d	23. c	33. a	43. b → much	53. c
4. a	14. a	24. a	34. c	44. c → from	54. d
5. d	15. c	25. d	35. d	45. b → until	55. a
6. b	16. b	26. b	36. b	46. d → so	56. b
7. c	17. a	27. d	37. a	47. b → better	57. c
8. d	18. d	28. c	38. c	48. d → a	58. d
9. c	19. a	29. a	39. c	49. d → is	59. a
10. a	20. c	30. b	40. d	50. c → sports	60. b

Unit 13

1. d	11. d	21. b	31. c	41. b → happy	51. a
2. b	12. b	22. d	32. d	42. d → in	52. b
3. a	13. d	23. a	33. a	43. a → was	53. a
4. c	14. c	24. c	34. d	44. c → increases	54. b
5. d	15. a	25. b	35. a	45. a → living	55. a
6. b	16. c	26. d	36. b	46. c → easy	56. a
7. c	17. b	27. a	37. b	47. c → abilities	57. b
8. d	18. d	28. d	38. d	48. d → to	58. d
9. c	19. a	29. b	39. c	49. b → to swim	59. d
10. a	20. a	30. c	40. a	50. c → between	60. c

Unit 14

1. a	11. d	21. b	31. d	41. c → on	51. b
2. c	12. a	22. d	32. c	42. b → are	52. a
3. b	13. c	23. d	33. a	43. d → by mail	53. c
4. b	14. b	24. c	34. c	44. b → play	54. d
5. d	15. c	25. b	35. d	45. c → foreign	55. a
6. c	16. b	26. c	36. b	46. b → include	56. c
7. d	17. a	27. a	37. d	47. b → ordinary	57. d
8. d	18. d	28. d	38. a	48. d → ignored	58. b
9. a	19. a	29. b	39. d	49. c → made	59. c
10. c	20. c	30. c	40. c	50. b → bored	60. a

Unit 15

1. d	11. c	21. c	31. b	41. d → many	51. c
2. a	12. d	22. b	32. d	42. d → careful	52. b
3. c	13. b	23. d	33. c	43. c → outdoor	53. a
4. d	14. a	24. b	34. a	44. d → me	54. b
5. b	15. d	25. d	35. b	45. d → direction	55. d
6. c	16. c	26. a	36. c	46. c → quiet	56. a
7. a	17. a	27. c	37. b	47. d → going out	57. a
8. b	18. b	28. d	38. c	48. c → much / lots of	58. c
9. a	19. c	29. a	39. c	49. c → often	59. b
10. d	20. b	30. c	40. c	50. d → together	60. d

Unit 16

1. d	11. c	21. b	31. a	41. c → a lawyer	51. a
2. b	12. a	22. b	32. c	42. b → the most	52. d
3. b	13. c	23. b	33. b	43. b → to open	53. b
4. a	14. d	24. c	34. b	44. d → yours	54. c
5. d	15. b	25. a	35. a	45. a → have to	55. a
6. a	16. a	26. b	36. c	46. d → big enough	56. d
7. c	17. c	27. c	37. d	47. d → for	57. b
8. a	18. d	28. c	38. d	48. b → live	58. a
9. d	19. c	29. c	39. b	49. c → exciting	59. b
10. b	20. d	30. d	40. c	50. d → good	60. c

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